The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

OUR STATE BOUNTY LAW.

The Act as Signed by the Governor.

What to Do and the Way to Proceed.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all bond-warrants or certificates of indebtedness, issued by the Commissioners, or Commissioners and Controller, of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward or borough, or the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township of this commonwealth, for the payment of bounties to persons volunteering to enter the military or naval service of the United States, under any requisition heretofore made by the President of the United States, be and the same are hereby legalized, made valid and binding upon such counties, cities, wards, boroughs, and townships, as if full and legal authority had existed for the issuing and making of the same when they were issued and made; and that in all cases where any special committee, commissioner, or an individual or individuals, of any county, city, township, or borough or ward, shall have subscribed and paid, or become personally liable for the payment of money, for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers, under the late calls of the President of the United States, who have been mustered into the United States military service, and credited to such county, city, township, ward, or borough, with the understanding, or agreement, that a law would be enacted to levy and collect a tax upon such county, city, township, borough, or ward, for the payment of such advancement and liabilities, all subscriptions, so paid, or money borrowed as aforesaid, shall be good and valid against such county, city, township, borough, or ward, as if the same had been subscribed or borrowed by the corporate authorities of the same, under the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners, supervisors, councils, or school directors, as the case may be, to proceed to levy and collect a tax upon such county, city, township, borough, or ward, sufficient to pay the principal of all such claims, with interest thereon until the day of payment, together with the cost of collection thereof.

SEC. 2. That all payment of bounties to volunteers, entering the service of the United States as aforesaid, by the commissioners, or the commissioners and controller, of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, or by the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township of this commonwealth, and all loans made by said authorities, for the purpose of making such payments, be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid.

SEC. 3. That the authorities aforesaid are hereby authorized and required to execute and complete all agreements and contracts heretofore made by the aforesaid authorities of such counties, cities, wards, boroughs, or townships for the payment of bounties, as aforesaid, or for refunding advancements made for that purpose by any committee, special commissioners, individual or individuals, on condition that they should be refunded, according to the true intent and meaning of such agreements and contracts; and for that purpose the said authorities are hereby authorized to borrow money, and issue bonds, warrants or certificates in the name of such county, corporations, or townships, with or without interest coupons attached, payable at such time and place as may be agreed upon, and to levy such taxes as may be necessary to meet the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, warrants and certificates, as the same shall become due: which taxes and levies shall be assessed and collected as other county, city, ward, borough or township taxes are assessed, levied and collected: *Provided*, That in all election or enrollment districts, not having any constituted authorities, as contemplated by this act, competent to levy and collect said tax, the board of election officers of such district shall be authorized to levy and proceed to have said tax collected in such districts.

SEC. 4. That all assessments heretofore made of taxes for the purpose of paying bounties, as aforesaid, be and the same is hereby legalized and made valid; *Provided*, That the property of non-commissioned officers, and privates, in actual service in the United States army and navy, from this Commonwealth, or who died, or were permanently disabled, in such service, or having been in such service for the space of one year and six months, were honorably discharged therefrom, and the property of widows, minor children, and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers and privates, who died in such service, shall be exempted from taxation under the provisions of this act, *Provided*, That the the provisions of the first, second, third and fourth sections of this act shall be so understood as to have reference only to such agreements and contracts as have been entered into by the authorities aforesaid; subsequent to the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 5. That all the provisions of the fourteenth section of an act to create a loan, and provide for arming the State, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which authorized the associate judges and county commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to constitute a board of relief for the families of such volunteers as have been, or shall be, enrolled and mustered into service from their several counties, are hereby extended and applied to the families of men who have been, or may hereafter be drafted or conscripted and mustered into the service of the United States, and credited to the quota of said counties, respectively; and all arrangements made by the several counties of this Commonwealth, for the support of the families of volunteers, militia, drafted or conscripted men, mustered into the service, and credited, as aforesaid, are hereby legalized and confirmed; and full and legal authority is hereby given said county commissioners to borrow money for the payment of such expenses, and for the extension of such relief to the families of all private soldiers and non-commissioned officers who have been mustered in, or may hereafter be mustered into, the service of the United States, and credited as aforesaid, in pursuance of any requisition made, or to be made, by the President of the United States, or by any law of the United States now made, or hereafter to be made, or by the Governor of Pennsylvania, or any law of said Commonwealth now made, or hereafter to be made.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioners of any and every county in this Commonwealth are hereby authorized to borrow such sum or sums of money as may be sufficient to pay to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who volunteered from such county, and entered the military or naval service of the United States, on or after the seventeenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States from such county, and be credited to the quota thereof in pursuance of any requisition of the President of the United States, or by any law of the United States now made, or hereafter to be made, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars: *Provided, however*, That in that part of any county where school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors of any township, or where the corporate authorities of any city, ward or borough, or any committee, special commissioners, individual or individuals, have paid, or have now commenced to raise a fund for the purpose of paying such bounties, it shall be lawful for such school directors or road commissioners, or supervisors of such township or townships, or the corporate authorities of such city, ward or borough, to borrow such sum or sums of money as may be required to pay to each volunteer from such district, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful for such authorities of said townships, cities, wards or boroughs, for such sum or sums of money, and in such amounts as may be necessary to pay the authorized bounty to each volunteer required to fill the quota or quotas of such township, city, ward or borough: *And provided further*, That such townships, cities, wards and boroughs as have filled their quota or quotas under any call or requisition heretofore made by the President of the United States as aforesaid, without aid from the county, city or borough, shall be exempt from any tax levied, or to be levied, by the said county, city or borough, for the payment of bounties, or for the payment of any bonds issued by said county commissioners, city or borough authorities, for the payment of bounties to volunteers to fill the quota aforesaid: *And provided further*, That no county, city, ward, township, borough, or other district, which shall have agreed to offer to pay as bounty to each volunteer credited to such county, city, ward, township, borough or other district, a larger sum than three hundred dollars, shall be subject to the limitation as to amount prescribed in this act; but any payment made, or to be made, or obligation given, or to be given, or liability incurred, or to be incurred, in pursuance of such offer or agreement, is hereby ratified and declared to be lawful and valid: *And provided further*, That in case the Commissioners of any county, or the Commissioners and Controller of any county in this Commonwealth, shall neglect or refuse to take the necessary steps to raise, or cause to be raised the bounties in townships, wards and boroughs, not having raised, or commenced to raise bounties at the time of the passage of this act, then, and in that case, said township, ward or borough, by their authorities aforesaid, shall have power to proceed and raise bounties as fully and as effectually as if done by the county authorities.

SEC. 7. That the said county commissioners, or school directors, road commissioners or supervisors, of any township, or corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, are hereby authorized, (for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act,) to borrow money, and issue bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, no bond, or certificate, to be less than the sum of twenty-five dollars, except when the bounty is less than twenty-five dollars, in the name of such county, township, city, ward, or borough, with or without interest coupons attached, payable at such time, and in such manner, as may be agreed upon; and to levy, and assess, on all property, professions, trades, and occupations, subject to taxation, for State and county purposes, and collect such taxes as may be necessary to meet the principal and interest of said bonds and certificates, as they shall become due and payable; which taxes shall be collected as county, city, ward and borough, taxes are now levied and collected, including a per capita tax of not more than one dollar on all taxable male inhabitants: *Provided*, That only one per capita tax shall be levied in any one year: *Provided*, That in all cases where any person or persons, liable to draft, have, for the purpose of raising the sum requisite to pay a bounty to the volunteers required to fill the quota of any county, city, ward, borough or township, stipulated, in writing, to pay a sum greater than the amount of tax which would be due upon the assessed valuation of their real or personal property, it shall and may be lawful for the corporate authorities of such county, city, ward, borough and township, to collect the amount so subscribed: *Provided*, That no bonds or certificates, issued under any of the provisions of this act, shall be for a longer period than ten years: *Provided further*, That in all cases where a borough and township have separates boards of school directors, and are embraced in one district, for the purpose of the military draft, the directors of said districts are hereby authorized to act jointly in carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That in all cases where the county commissioners of any county, the school directors, road commissioners or supervisors of any township, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward or borough, have levied a per capita tax upon persons subject to draft or military duty, the action of said corporate authorities be and the same is hereby legalized and made valid.

SEC. 9. That in any case where a part of the bounty, authorized by this act, has been paid by any ward, township, city or borough, and said ward, township, city or borough authorities as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to pay such part as remains upaid by the terms of their agreement to pay bounties to volunteers, then the difference between the sum so paid, and the full amount of the bounty promised, (not exceeding in the whole the sum of three hundred dollars to each volunteer,) shall be paid said volunteers by the county authorities in which said ward, townships, cities or boroughs are located; and the county commissioners in which said ward, townships, cities or boroughs are located, shall assess, levy and collect a tax on such defaulting ward, townships, cities or boroughs as other ward, township, city or borough taxes are levied and collected, in such amounts as may be required to pay the balance due the volunteers, as aforesaid, from such defaulting township, city or borough.

SEC. 10. That the money so borrowed by the county commissioners, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the proper county, who shall pay to each non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, who volunteered from, and has been credited to the quota of, such county, and has been mustered into the service of the United States, or has been honorably discharged therefrom, the sum of money to which such person shall be entitled, under the provisions of this act, on the warrant or order of the commissioners, drawn on him for that purpose; and said treasurer shall not receive more than one-half of one per centum on any money so paid over to him.

SEC. 11. That the money so borrowed by the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors of any township, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward or borough, shall be paid over to the treasurer of said city, ward borough or towhship, or when such officer does not exist, to a person duly appointed by said authorities of said township, city, ward, or borough, who, upon giving sufficient bond for the faithful performance of his duties, shall proceed to pay such persons in the manner directed by the tenth section of this act, and shall be allowed the same per centage as is allowed to the county treasurer by the tenth section of this act; *Provided*, That the compensation allowed to any collector of taxes, under this act, shall not exceed two per centum.

SEC. 12. That in case any veteran soldiers, who have re-enlisted, and have not been credited to any special locality, shall hereafter be credited on the present drait, to the locality from which they originally volunteered, such veterans shall be paid by the local authorities, whose duty it is to pay bounties, such bounty as under the provisions of this act, shall be paid to volunteers from said locality.

SEC. 13. That if any soldiers or non-commissioned officer or private, who would have been entitled to receive the said bounty, shall have died before receiving the money, the proper authorities shall pay the same to such person or persons, as by the laws of the United States would be entitled to receive the bounty of deceased soldiers.

SEC. 14. That all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the bounty fund, arising from any taxes that have been assessed, or that may be assessed for the purpose, as aforesaid, shall be audited in like manner as other county, township, city, borough, or school district, accounts are audited.

SEC. 15. All bonds, warrants certificates of indebtedness or loans issued, or to be issued, under the provisions of this act, or of any special act heretofore passed, or hereafter to be passed, authorizing particular cities, counties, wards, boroughs, or townships, to borrow moneys and pay bounties to volunteers, shall be exempt from all taxation.

Arrival of Morgan's Officers at Point Lookout.

One hundred and five rebel officers, belonging to the celebrated Morgan's guerrillas, have arrived at Point Lookout, direct from Pittsburgh, where they had been confined in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary. They are all well clothed, and looked hale and hearty; their clothing showed that it had been all manufactured at the North. They were quite puzzled at the idea of being guarded by negro soldiers, who seemed quite a curiosity to them. Five of their number deserted—two Captains and three Lieutenants—and have taken the oath since leaving Pittsburgh. They are all Kentucky men, and build great hopes as to the future greatness of their native State, and prophecy that she will soon be a member of the Southern Confederacy.

One of their number, by the name of Lawrence W. Peyton, a son of ex-Congressman Peyton of Kentucky, was instantly shot dead after entering the camp. He was a private, and belonged to Company I, 2d Kentucky Cavalry (Rebel). He was about thirty-five years of age. His death was brought about by the following circumstances: Sergeant Young, an assistant of the Provost Marshal, was in the camp assigning the men to their quarters. Peyton asked him to go out and get him a bottle of whisky; the Sergeant said it was against his orders; Peyton then said he was a suitable companion for those negroes, pointing to a negro guard; he said he was not afraid of any Yankee, and said that Young was a coward and afraid to shoot. Young pulled out his revolver and started towards the gate, when Peyton kicked at him. Young then fired his revolver and shot him dead on the spot. Young is well liked by all the men connected with the camps and highly respected by the rebels, and in killing Peyton he did nothing more than every honorable man would have done had he been in his situation.

Cotton in Texas.

The occupation of Brownsville by our forces has only slightly checked, not stopped, the rebel trade through Mexico. An arrangement has been made by the Rebels with the Mexican authorities, that cotton goes out and goods go into Texas as heretofore. When the compromise was made by the Commissioners with Vidaurri, not less than 6,000 bales of cotton had accumulated at Eagle Pass, 4,000 of which belonged to the Rebel Government or officials, and the rest to private individals. Some 2,000 bales more were on the road from San Antonio, Texas, and still more would be on the way were it not for the fact that sufficient grass cannot be found on the premises for oxen, so the hauling for the time being has to be done with mule teams.

The contrabands at Matamoras estimate that not less than 30,000 bales of cotton will be got out of Texas through Mexico, e. g. Piedras Negras, Guerrero, Mier and other intermediate points on the Rio Grande) before the trade is broken up, and that can only be done effectually by an advance of our forces from Indianola to San Antonio.

In the meantime, large trains freighted with merchandise for the rebels, and expecting to return laden with cotton, are continually leaving Matamoras for the points designated on the Upper Rio Grande, and especially for Piedras Negras. The trade thus far has only been diverted, not stopped, by the "military operations"—if they can, with propriety be so termed—of the Department of the Gulf. The only causes operating to restrain it are the disturbed condition of Mexico, and the apprehension felt that there may be a general war in Germany, which will cause a falling off in the price of cotton. It is to be noted that not a few merchants who want to pass for loyal citizens of the United States have been, are, and expect to continue to be engaged in this trade with the rebels until it is finally brought to a close. After that, and not before, they calculate on taking the benefit of the President's amnesty, if that should be deemed necessary.

The planters in Texas have lately had the half of their wagons and teams seized by order of Magruder. They were paid for in Confederate paper at such a rate as would not supply even the iron used in their construction. They have been much discouraged by this and other matters, and in consequence have planted no cotton, and only corn enough to produce bread for themselves, their families and slaves. Confederate paper, when it passes at all in Texas, and it has long ceased to be current in the valley of the Rio Grande, goes at three cents per dollar!

The rebels are said to be making a depot of Confederate cotton at San Antonio, with the design of selling it, with permits to export it, to such persons as will take the risk of getting it through Mexico. They have a cotton agent stationed at Piedras Negras, and have established a Custom House at Laredo, Mr. Latham, late U. S., and since C. S. Collector at Brownsville, being the Collector at that point.

The Marquette Iron Company.

This is the name of a new company recently formed by some of the wealthiest men of Cleveland, Ohio. The directors of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company held a meetifig on Saturday last, and confirmed the sale lately made to the Marquette Iron Company. The sale is for one hundred thousand dollars cash, and covers that part of the Cleveland Company's mineral lands near Marquette, usually called the "Big Iron Mountains"—and also, one hundred feet of Lake front, in the village of Marquette, for the erection of docks for the shipment of ore. The officers of the Cleveland Company were also authorized to arrange for the shipment of ore the coming season by the Marquette Company over the docks of the Cleveland Company.

This purchase, together with one hundred and sixty acres adjoining, which it has also purchased, and upon which is known to be the very rich beds of iron ore, gives to it the richest, most extensive and best location in the iron region at Lake Superior, with ample facilities for immediate mining, and the shipment of ore the coming season. This company starts with $200,000 cash capital, and after paying for all its property, has in its treasury, for working capital, the sum of $40,000.

RUMORED INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA

Preparations for Immediate Advance.

Information of a trustworthy character points to another invasion of Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee as soon as his preparations for the event are complete. For this purpose, Richmond is being still further protected by heavy defences, so that a garrison of 20,000 men in and around it are expected to hold it with all ease. Lee has several times before left the rebel capital, and when he has returned he has found it as safe as when he took his departure. He believes he can do this again, and at the same time avert the blow that is threatened against it by Gen. Grant. His project, therefore, is, understood to be, to anticipate the attack of Grant by striking for the Pennsylvania line, and compelling the latter to follow after him. It is not certain, of course, that Grant would do this, and Lee if he undertook the fresh invasion, might find as a result that Richmond had been lost, and his own army, if not captured, at least badly defeated. The only serious risk that would be run in not attacking Lee at once in Pennsylvania would be the probable march of the latter upon Washington, which would not be unlikely if Lee found that Grant had given him the go by for the purpose of making sure of the capture of Richmond.

One of the most urgent reasons for the renewed invasion of the Keystone, is the serious difficulty which exists in providing properly for the army in Virginia, and another is the desire to transfer the war to Northern soil. This latter is still the cherished wish of the Southern leaders, and thousands of the people as well, notwithstanding the failures that have hitherto attended the efforts in this direction, there yet remains a belief that the project can and will be successfully accomplished.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT SHEFFIELD.

250 Lives Lost by the Bursting of a Water Reservoir.

The London papers of March 16th give detailed accounts of the fearful calamity at Sheffield, England, briefly noted in the foreign summary in yesterday's paper. On Saturday, March 12, the reservoir of the water-works at Sheffield, covering seventy-six acres, and containing over a million cubic feet of water, suddenly burst its boundaries, overflowing the adjacent country, and causing great destruction of life and property. It is estimated that more than two hundred persons were drowned in the rush of the waters.

The London *Times* says:

"Many months must elapse before the buildings are restored, and years must go by before the face of the country can wear the aspect of verdure and careful cultivation which it bore on Friday night. The river, though fallen, is far from being as low as it generally is at this time of the year, and every furlong of the stream's banks exhibits almost innumerable traces of the inundation—such as trees, balks, and beams of timber, firmly embedded in its bed. The open land in this neighborhood is still mostly under water, and as that drains off a number of bodies will, it is feared be exposed to view. The large hollows which abound are filled up by the hundreds of cartloads of mud which are deposited in them. The great manufacturers are busily engaged clearing out their warehouses and polishing their machinery, which had become rusty by the water. Round Neepsend and by Hillsborough and Owlerton road, where the great mischief fell, the inhabitants of the houses are busily engaged pumping the water out of their cellers. Wailets and masons are engaged in rebuilding, wherever practicable, the walls that have been washed down. Further down, in the gardens opposite, at the other side of the river, a very painful incident occurred. Two or three men were engaged in removing the rubbish of one of the small, inhabited garden-houses. Near them stood a young woman, with two children clinging to her dress, the only ones saved from the wreck of their cottage. The rubbish had almost been cleared away when the leg of a human being was exposed to view. Brick after brick was removed, until the poor woman recognized the remains of her husband. A little above where this incident occurred the corpse of a child was brought out of the mud in an open space near the Old Brewery. About twenty yards from this the body of a man was also found.

"In the Kelham rolling mills the escape of the workmen was very narrow indeed. The first alarm was given by a man who had been asleep at the bottom end of the mill, and who was awoke by the rushing in of the waters. He hastened to where his fellow-workmen were getting dinner—these men being what are called the 'night shift'—and gave them warning. Fortunately, the gates of the yard were closed, and the men had no means of getting out by these means. Had they done so they would inevitably have been swept away by the tide which passed in front of the buildings. They climbed on the roof, and as has already been told, contrived, in their extreme eagerness to escape, to set it on fire in doing so. But the more remarkable circumstance remains to be told. The man who gave the alarm, and who was the means of saving the lives of so many of his fellow workmen, lost his father, mother, wife and two children, who lived at Malin Bridge; and his own house, furniture, with other furniture, floated into the mills where he, with others, was a prisoner—a distance of not less than two and a half miles. In another part of Kellam Island a man and his wife, who occupied a small cottage, on hearing the noise of the waters went out to save their pig. Both were swept away by the torrent, and the pig as well."

MINING OF LIBBY PRISON.

General Neal Dow Confirms the Report.

A long and interesting speech was made by Gen. Neal Dow, at Portland, Maine, on Friday last, at the public reception given him by the citizens, and in the course of his remarks, he confirmed the report that the rebels in Richmond mined the Libby Prison, at the approach of Kilpatrick's forces. The General gave the following account of the barbarous act:

"They told us of Kilpatrick's raid. On the first of March arrangements had been made to receive him. And what do you suppose the arrangements were? To defend Richmond? Was that it? No. They mined Libby Prison, with the intention of blowing it and us; to use their own phrase, 'to blow us to hell!' (Voice, Is there proof of that?) That is capable of proof, I cannot tell you how the fact was intimated to us the next day, without betraying those from whom the information came. On the morning of Wednesday, March 2d, after we had been informed of the gunpowder plot, Dick Turner, the Inspector of Military Prisons, was asked by many officers at different times, if he was correctly informed, and he assured us it was true; that a large quantity of powder had been placed under the prison, to blow us up, if Kilpatrick had come in, and that it would be done yet if attempts were made to rescue us.

"Rev. Dr. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College, well-known down South, and known in the North too as an able and influential man, came into the prison to visit Lieut. Col. Nichols of the Eighth Connecticut regiment, with whom he was acquainted, and said that powder had been placed in the basement for the purpose of 'blowing us into atoms.' Colonel Nichols did not believe it. Dr. Smith assured him it was so. He had then come from the office of Judge Ould, Commissioner of Exchanges who told him it was so. Rev. Dr. McCabe said the same thing to Colonel Cesnola, of the Fourth New York cavalry, and others. Some officers were in the back kitchen at the window, directly over the door leading into the cellar. Major Turner, the commandant of the prison—Dick Turner—and four or five rebel officers went into the cellar, and on coming out they remained a few minutes at the door, and one of the officers said, 'By G——, if you touch that off it will blow them to h——, sure enough?' On the morning we came away, Major Turner assured Capt. Sawyer and Capt. Flynn, who were exchanged in connection with myself, that powder was there, and he said, "rather than have you rescued I would have blown you to h—— even if we had gone their ourselves." At first we could not believe it, not that we did not suppose them capable of it. We did not suppose them to be fools enough to be guilty of an act like that. The destruction of nine hundred Federal officers in that way would not have been a fatal blow to the Union cause, but it would have drawn down upon them the execrations of all mankind; it would have united the Northern people as one man, and would have filled the Northern heart with an intense indignation, and when Richmond should be captured, it would have been utterly destroyed and blotted out forever from the earth. At first we could not believe that such an act could have been contemplated, but we now regard it as established by satisfactory proof. Such is the temper of the leaders of the rebellion! Such their character.

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WHY SUFFER PAIN IN THE Extraction of your Teeth, when you can have them extracted without any AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, No. 278 Penn street, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process. Call and examine those beautiful specimens of ARTIFICIAL TEETH and you will be convinced that they are superior to any made in the city. A full set on Vulcanite, plain teeth, $5. A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful gums, and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12. Partial and full sets on Gold and Silver, at proportionate rates. OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value. Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department. QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist, 278 Penn street.

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REMOVAL. ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL, I will remove to No. 51 Fifth street. at present occupied by J. M. Hoffman & Bro. And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of PHILOSOPHICAL and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, and a large supply of OPTICAL GOODS, with the assortment of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician, 39 FIFTH street. Remember the number, 51, 51, 51 Fifth street, after the 1st of April and do not be imposed upon by others. mar2

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J. S. DILWORTH & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield, ja13 PITTSBURGH.

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J. REICHENBACH, MANUFACTURER OF Patent Artificial Arms and Legs. The lightest leg known weighs 4½ pounds,—mine is reduced to 2½ pounds. I have always on hand a stock of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and all articles in my line. Those in need of such articles should not forget to call at No. 58 Fourth street, se21:1y PITTSBURGH.

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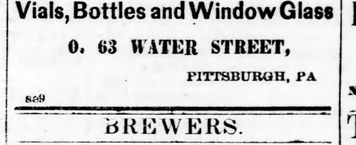

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PH. BABING

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
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THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

THE Bounty Bill, as passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and signed by the Governor, will be found on the first page.

Unemployed Generals.

The report is renewed and repeated, that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is in favor of giving active employment to idle Major-Generals, and Major-Generals FREMONT and MCCLELLAN are mentioned as likely to be recalled to the field. No one will be disposed to question that Gen. GRANT'S sole motive is the good of the service. To this end he is relieving Generals of commands they have long retained under the immediate eye of the Government; and it would not be strange, nor would it be inconsistent, should others, who have been without commands, be brought back to active duty. It is evident that no personal or political motive enters into Gen. GRANT'S action; his sole purpose being the doing, in the surest and shortest way, the great work in hand. In adapting means to ends, the relations which certain men hold to the country, and the necessity of combining popular sentiment and support, may justly enter into the account. If mistakes have been made in holding officers aloof, it certainly is the mark of wisdom to correct them. Gen. GRANT, of all men, holds a position that enables him to do this. He has neither enemies to punish nor friends to reward. The country has conferred on him almost unlimited power in reorganizing and moving its armies; and, since he is held to a rigid responsibility, it would be unreasonable to object to anything he may deem essential. As to the two Generals referred to, the rumor may have no better foundation than may others—the imagination of the author, though, for these are other reasons, it strikes us as not wholly without foundation.

For the present, we may as well make up our minds that in dealing with the Mexican question we are dealing not with Mexico, but with France. The silly optimism and shallow charlatanism of Mr. SEWARD have suffered, we may almost say, have invited the Emperor NAPOLEON to push his projects in Mexico forward to a point at which the policy and the power of France absolutely control the relations of that country with our own. The military resistance of the Mexican republicans to those projects has virtually ceased. With the arrival of MAXIMILIAN, and the transfer of the supreme authority into his hands, a new system of foreign and domestic policy must at once be inaugurated in Mexico, and that system we must be prepared either at once to confront at whatever risk, or to accept with all its possible, probable, why should we not say certain consequences of humiliation and peril to ourselves?—*New York World.*

What would the *World* have? There is no denying that the conversion of the Republic of Mexico into a Monarchy, with LOUIS NAPOLEON at its back, is extremely distasteful. But could we have prevented it? The scheme was begun at a time, and the only time, when we were in no condition to resist it,—and it was for this reason that it was begun. This country was, if it is not still, in a struggle for life, with France and England virtually against us, and a growing danger of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by those powers. It is believed that there has all along existed some sort of an understanding between NAPOLEON and JEFF. DAVIS. It would have been the easiest thing in the world for Mr. SEWARD to have given a reason or the desired pretext to the French Emperor to go the length of his wishes, and make a full and complete alliance with DAVIS, embracing the recognition of the Confederacy, and close relations between the revolted States and the subjugated Republic. What influence this would have exerted on our struggle for national existence, we need not stop to inquire. It is pertinent, however, to ask, is it at all probable that we would have been able to successfully carry on the double contest? Would not the Rebellion have been strengthened, and the very state of things brought about which DAVIS and his agents in Paris were laboring to produce and which the course of Mr. SEWARD did much to prevent. It is unquestionably true, that what is known as the MONROE doctrine, lies very near the heart of this country. But there is such a thing as wisdom which at times requires us to forego objects of the deepest solicitude. DAVIS manifested no superior sagacity when he concluded that in a complete estrangement between France and the United States was his only ground of hope. Secretary SEWARD showed wisdom in preventing it, though it was through the sacrifice of much feeling, and, for the time being, of our long maintained position on the principle of non-interference by Europe in the affairs of this continent. It may serve partizan purposes to reproach Mr. SEWARD, and condemn the policy of the administration, for the way this delicate question has been handled; but we feel confident that, with men of candor and fairness, both will be approved.

We can afford to wait. The circumstances under which MAXIMILLIAN ascends the throne, surely do not promise either stability or length of reign. We may safely wait for time to work in Mexico changes in our favor, as well as for a state of things at home that will permit us to deal with the question as it will be presented to us.

THE plan said to have been proposed by Gov. BRAMLETTE, that if the white men of Kentucky do not furnish the State's quota, the deficit shall be made up from the negroes proves a tenacity in holding on to slavery truly remarkable. We presume there can be no objection to the white owners enlisting to prevent their slaves from being drafted; though, considering the chances of war, one would suppose that white men would prefer to remain at home, and labor in the corn and tobacco field, to working on fortifications and charging batteries. Thus far a good many Kentuckians have manifested a disposition to do neither. Now that the time has come when this dog-in-the-manger policy will be no longer permitted, we presume there can be no serious objection to their choice, provided they do as they agree, and the Government is just as well served.

WHEN all the quotas are filled the strength of our armies will be 753,464 men; therefore the present strength cannot be far from 400,000, which is believed to be more than one hundred thousand in excess of the total strength of the rebels. With the policy of concentration, just inaugurated, carried into execution, with the superior management promised by the new organization, and the lessons of experience properly heeded, we may safely entertain high expectations concerning the opening campaign.

THERE is a bill in the Senate authorising the loyal States to recruit in such of the original revolted States as, from Federal occupation, can be reached. This is a measure of great utility. If the loyal States were permitted to go into the Southern States and districts with their bounty money, there would be no difficulty in obtaining men, white and black, by which means material assistance would be rendered in filling up the several quotas. There would be a double benefit in this, for, besides filling up the armies, laborers would be retained in the North, who would otherwise go into the ranks.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature increasing the pay of Jurors in Allegheny county to one dollar and fifty cents, and witnesses to one dollar. At present one dollar is paid to jurors, and sixty-two and a half cents to witnesses. This sum has for many years been regarded as insufficient to secure the attendance of the right kind of men as jurors. Even the proposed increase will be found still too low. We are glad, however, to see public attention called to the matter. The position of juryman is one which few men covet, nevertheless it is indispensable to the administration of public justice that good men should not shun the duty. It is important, therefore, that the remuneration should bear some just proportion to the value of the service rendered. We trust that the measure inaugurated, or some one equally meritorious, may receive the favorable consideration of the legislators.

CITIES that have in or near them powder magazines or other places where government powder is stored, are discussing the chances of being blown up. The discussion seems to have been started by the chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department calling the attention of Congress to the subject. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Portsmouth and other cities, these powder depots are located in populous districts. The magazines hold five hundred tons of powder, while the one at Fortress Monroe holds three thousand tons. The explosion of any one of them would cause incalculable destruction to life and property. Experience has demonstrated that, notwithstanding the caution that may be observed, there is no exemption from accident. The particulars of a shocking occurrence of this kind, in our own neighborhood, are still fresh in the recollection of our citizens. Though the quantity of powder that exploded was insignificant, upwards of seventy lives were lost. In times like these when powder is necessarily handled in large quantities, more frequently, and consequently with less caution, the liability is much increased. The subject enforces itself, and in drawing the attention of Congress to it the Chief of Naval Ordnance has performed a service to the public.

Expulsion of Santa Anna.

Santa Anna has been ordered to leave Mexico. The circumstances attending his expulsion clearly exhibit the designs of the French Government in relation to that country, and the dependent tenure on which Maximilian will be required to hold his crown. The Regency and French-Mexicans, in order to cover the infamy of riding to power on the points of foreign bayonets, and probably with a view of strengthening the Church party, invited or tolerated Santa Anna's return to his country. General Almonte appears to have acted in this affair with all the circumspection and cunning that has characterized this Mexican traitor from first to last. He knows that the spectacle of the distinguished ex-President of the Republic in the court of the new, upstart Emperor would do more towards consolidating his empire than ten thousand French bayonets. So Santa Anna's return was arranged on the condition that he should frankly accept the new condition of affairs, recognize the government of Maximilian, and issue no manifesto in the capacity of a chief of a party. The latter condition, unexpectedly imposed the day Santa Anna landed, appears to have been violated, through the indiscretion of a political adherent, who circulated manuscript copies of a proclamation, which was probably written and sent on in advance of his arrival, and in ignorance that the jealous French authorities would preclude him from communicating his views to his countrymen. This address seems to have given offence to the French General. It breathed a tone of patriotism and devotion to the independence of his country, which was far from suiting the views of General Bazaine. The old hero deplored the intestine feuds of his countrymen, which had precipitated foreign intervention, and gave in his adhesion to Maximillian, with a longing backward glance at the glories of the Republic, and as a means of escaping many evils and getting rid of foreign intervention. This document was too national and too independent—not to give mortal offence to the French General, and so in spite of Almonte and the Regency—or the Mexican portion of it—Santa Anna was ordered to leave the country.

Army Movements.

It is rumored at Washington that the President has sent for Gen. Fremont, and that an important command has been tendered him. He is expected there on Wednesday.

Gen. Philip Sheridan, for a long time in command of a division of infantry in the Army of the Cumberland, has been appointed to the command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, to succeed Gen. Pleasanton.

The conduct of General French at Mine Run is said to have been one of the causes of the order relieving him of his command. There is naturally a sore feeling among the decapitated officers, but the removals in each case have not been without sufficient cause.

Generals French, Newton and Pleasanton, detached from the army of the Potomac, have issued farewell orders to the troops lately under their command, paying deserved tributes to their bravery.

General Intelligence.

Secretary Chase's recommendation, it is conceded, of a heavy tax on tobacco will be adopted. The opinion prevails in Treasury circles that a dollar or upward on spirits, and a corresponding y high tax on tobacco will yield full one-half of all the revenue we shall need, and to that extent the necessaries and comforts of life will be relieved from burden.

The bark Scandinavian, ashore off Rockaway, has gone to pieces, and is a total loss. The crew were saved.

Gen. McCallum, Inspector of Railroads at Portland, Me., has taken possession, in the name of the United States, of all the unfinished locomotives in the Portland Company's works. They were being constructed for the Grand Trunk Railway.

The prevailing impression that Gen. Baldy Smith is filled with what Count Gurowski calls "McClellanism," is entirely an error. He was among the first of the Generals on the Peninsula after the collapse before Yorktown to denounce McClellan, officially and unofficially, as incapable, and it is true that he brings here Grant's entire confidence in him as a strategist, an engineer, and a fighting man.

Personal.

Rev. John R. Campbell, Regent of the University, and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, died on Sunday last, of pleurisy, after an illness of three or four days.

Wm. B. Norris, Esq., Paymaster in the United States Army, died at Memphis, on the 22d inst. Mr. Norris was a citizen of Philadelphia, where his family now reside. He held the office of Survey or of the Port during the Taylor-Fillmore Administration. He was a gentleman of high character and many amiable qualities, and his death is sincerely deplored by a large circle of friends.

Speaker Colfax has addressed a letter to his constituents in Indiana consenting to be a candidate for re-election.

There is no foundation for the report published a few days since, asserting that Beauregard had been ordered to the Southwest. He still remains in command of the Department of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, but at present is superintending the rebel movements in the latter State. There are rumors that he intends sweeping down powerfully upon our forces at Jacksonville before the lapse of many weeks, and it has been hinted that in anticipation of the same our position would be abandoned and the force withdrawn. If this be so, it will be the third occupation and subsequent abandonment of Jacksonville by our forces.

Samuel A. Hitchcock, of Brimfield, Mass., has given $5,000 to the Free Grammar School established by him, to pay an assistant teacher, on condition that the people of the place enlarge the buildings, the money for which has been secured. Mr. Hitchcock has given $15,000 in all to the institution.

The name of Hon. Joseph C. McKibben is is mentioned among the candidates for Governor of the new territory of Montana.

The Washington *Republican* states that the report that Major-General McClellan is to succeed Gen. Augur in command of the defences of Washington is premature.

Gen. James, Collector of the port of San Francisco, has arrived in Washington.

Propositions to Burn Pittsburgh.

The Richmond *Whig* very seriously puts forward the following propositions. It apparently forgets that the North has also money, and that Southern cities being mostly wooden, would burn more rapidly than our cities; whilst in the Northern States the appliances for the extinction of fires are a thousand-fold greater than at the South. So that even in this chivalric mode of warfare they could be beaten:

We may not, it is true, be able to send a raiding party to dash into Philadelphia or New York to do the work; nor have we artillery that will carry Greek fire far enough to reach them, but we have that which will go further than horsemen can ride, and will penetrate what the mightiest artillery would make no impression on—we have money. A million of dollars would lay in ashes New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington, and all their chief cities, and the men to do the business may be picked up be the hundred in the streets of those very cities. If it should be thought unsafe to use them, there are daring men in Canada, of Morgan's and other commands, who have escaped from Yankee dungeons, and who would rejoice at an opportunity of doing something that would make all Yankeedom howl with anguish and consternation.

That what we are saying may be given a still more practical turn, we will add that we know and have talked with a man—a well-known officer in the army, and every way competent and fit—who is ready and anxious at once to proceed to Canada on this business. He knows the risks he will encounter, but he is sure of the results that will be achieved.

We have addressed ourselves to the authorities of the government, because we feel a shadow of a doubt that this mode of warfare would, under the circumstances, be justifiable, legitimate and right. But should they reject the plan, as we suppose they would, then we wish to remind the public that the scheme can be as well executed by private enterprise as by the direction or connivance of the authorities. Richmond, for whom such a fate was designed, Charleston every day witnessing the disposition of the enemy in this regard, and hourly experiencing the hazard of having their purposes achieved, could easily raise the money needed for the accomplishment of the design. Money will supply the men, and they, properly organized and directed, would easily and certainly do the work.

Political.

There was an anti-Lincoln German meeting held in Chicago Saturday evening last, at which resolutions in favor of Gen. Fremont were adopted.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the New Ritual of the Knights of the Golden Circle, under which the Copperheads are establishing lodges throughout the country. The society is composed of clubs of ten, each acting under a chief. These clubs are completely isolated, and unknown to each other. The chief of one club reports back to the club where he was initiated, but beyond these two clubs he is unacquainted with the individual members of the organization. The clubs are composed of personal friends or business men closely associated, so that they may act in harmony or be readily called together, and are provided with technical signs, passwords and grips, and each member designated by a number, the chief being 1, vice-chief 2, etc. All of the minor details of the organization and the programme for the development of its plans are shrewdly arranged and elaborated, and make, when combined, a powerful secret society, the detection or suppression of which would be well nigh impossible.

Late News Items.

Several Union soldiers, who have escaped from the rebel prisons at Danville, Va., have arrived within our lines at Western Virginia. Three hundred more are said to be on their way.

The bill placing $1,000,000 at the disposal of the Governor, for repelling invasion, and suppressing insurrection, has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is in favor of postponing the Baltimore Union Presidential Convention till August or September.

GEN. MEADE.—The report is renewed that the termination of Gen. MEADE'S connection with the Army of the Potomac approaches. On the other hand, this report is discredited by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "on the highest authority," which would be the President.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TWO BOYS, about 17 years of age, to learn the BAKING TRADE. Apply at No. 81 Liberty street. (mh30) J. W. HANNAH.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street. mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

FINE BLACK HORSE.—A very pretty BLACK HORSE, perfectly sound, full of life, and fine appearance, is offered for sale. Enquire at mh30:1t COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

DIRECTORY OF 1864-5,
OF
PITTSBURGH and ALLEGHENY CITIES, and vicinity.

The *Ninth Volume* of the Annual Series of Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, and vicinity, will be issued

ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JUNE,

and will be published in even better style than that of last year, which the publisher has no hesitation in saying, was, in the execution of all its details, superior to any printed in the United States.

The list of names will embrace the residents of

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITIES,
the Boroughs of

Manchester,	South Pittsburgh,
Duquesne,	Monongahela,
Lawrenceville,	Sligo,
East Birmingham,	West Pittsburgh,
Birmingham,	Sharpsburg,

AND THE VILLAGES OF

East Liberty,	Mt. Washington,
Oakland,	Temperanceville.

PITT and COLLINS TOWNSHIPS, and those parts of the townships of

Peebles,	Reserve,
St. Clair,	Chartiers,
McClure,	&c., &c.,

Adjoining the City and Borough lines from EAST LIBERTY TO WOODS RUN.

The Advertising Department will be printed in a beautiful and attractive form, *in a style altogether new*, rendering business cards unusually attractive.

As in previous years, the publisher will distribute, at his own expense, free copies to from one to two hundred Hotels in the

VARIOUS WESTERN AND EASTERN CITIES AND TOWNS,

rendering, from the peculiarly attractive style in which the advertisements will be printed, *very noticeable*, over a wide extent of country, the cards of such of our business men as may be inserted.

The canvassers will commence taking the names of residents on Monday, April the 4th, and the publisher would here request that the inmates of each household, who may answer the enquiries of a canvasser, will furnish the name of every male adult resident with the family, also of any widow and of any woman carrying on business on her own account, to the end that the Directory may when compiled be as perfect as possible.

Each canvasser will be provided with a book on which to take orders for copies or advertisements.

Conscious that each succeeding year he has endeavored to render the Directory not only useful to the citizens, but more creditable to the city and advantageous as a medium of advertising, the publisher would ask that a liberal patronage both of subscriptions for copies and of advertising be extended this year to the publication.

GEO. H. THURSTON,
mh30 Publisher;

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY.
March 28th, 1864.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—Notice is hereby given, that all GAS furnished after the first of April, 1864, will be charged at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND SIXTY CENTS per thousand cubic feet, nett cash, with the addition of the United States revenue tax.
mh29:4t JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF

Generals of the United States Army;
" " Confederate Army;
Prominent Men and Women;
Actors and Actresses;
Thumb and Wife.

Copies of fine Engravings,
2,500 different subjects, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

T. T. MYLER.....J. C. M'CULLOCH.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Notions, Varieties and Fancy Goods,
No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th.

Are now receiving their NEW SPRING STOCK, to which they would invite the attention of merchants visiting the city. The stock is unusually large and bought for cash, and will be sold to the trade at the lowest prices.

Orders attended to promptly.
mh24 T. T. MYLER & CO.,

SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' CLAIMS.—For BOUNTY, PENSION, PRIZE MONEY, &c.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Claims for PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, SUBSISTENCE and PRIZE MONEY. Also, ORDNANCE RETURNS attended to promptly. fe25

STORE SHADES
Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys-at-Law
AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,
No. 89 Grant street, 2 doors from corner of Fifth street. dec10

Pittsburgh and Allegheny City Directory 1864-'65.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE DIRECTORY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY CITY and VICINITY, would respectfully announce that his canvassers will commence taking names in a few days, for the DIRECTORY of 1864-5, for this vicinity. His canvassers for subscriptions have been taking orders for the past month, and any who have not, as yet, been called upon, will be visited in a few days.
mh29:2t GEO. H. THURSTON.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

FAIR,

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

ADDRESS.

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE, a branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, established for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, announce to the public that a Great Fair will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing on

FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864.

The object of the Fair is to obtain money to enable the Sanitary Commission to proceed with their good work with increased energy and usefulness. The practical workings of the United States Sanitary Commission have been of such incalculable good, and have met such high approval from the entire people, that an enumeration of its claims is useless.

Every one feels it a duty to succor the wounded, sick and disabled soldier. The proceedings of every loyal heart speak clearly, that we, who do not bear the dint and turmoil of the battle, should provide liberally for the "war-worn sons of the Republic." Christian charity speaks trumpet-tongued to each and every one, telling us to tender to the wants of those who are sick, wounded and disabled in our country's glorious cause.

The duties of our common humanity teach us that all should unite in the cause; and if a cup of cold water is not to go unrewarded, what immortal favors will not be bestowed on those who are the liberal donors to so deserving and charitable a work.

Much good has been accomplished in the past. Much more can be in the future, by united, energetic and liberal action favoring the United States Sanitary Commission.

The ranks of our armies are being rapidly filled, and several hundred thousand brave soldiers now stand "shoulder to shoulder" to uphold the lives (personal and political,) of the people of the Great Republic—to hold sacred our homes and our altars—to preserve our social, commercial and political prosperity, and shall we not succor and aid them when wounded, sick and disabled? Our sister cities, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and all throughout the length and breadth of the land, are engaged in this holy and necessary work. Shall we not also show by our liberality and bounteous charity to this Fair, that we, too, feel for the cause, and will give means towards it?

This is no merely local matter. We cordially invite the donations, contributions, aid and co-operation, not only of Allegheny City, Birmingham, Allegheny county, and the State of Pennsylvania, but of Ohio and all the States of the Republic. The recipients of the care of the Sanitary Commission are the soldiers of the United States, without regard to what special State enlisted from, citizens or foreigners, old or young, and without respect to sect, faith or color. All who fight and are disabled in the cause of our common country, are embraced in the management and care of the United States Sanitary Commission. We therefore ask the hearty co-operation and aid of all.

Donations of money will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer of the Fair, N. HOLMES, Esq.

Contributions of merchandise of every nature will be received by the Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Fair will be under the control of the Executive Committee, F. R. BRUNOT, Esq., Chairman, and replies will meet prompt attention addressed to S. F. VON BONNHORST, Corresponding Secretary Pittsburgh U. S. Sanitary Commission Fair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

John H. Shoenberger,	James O'Connor,
Thomas M. Howe,	James Park, Jr.,
J. J. Bennet,	Mark W. Watson,
John W. Chalfant,	John Watt,
Chas. W. Batchelor,	W. S. Haven.
B. F. Jones,	

W. D. McGOWAN, Secretary.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Miss RACHEL W. McFADDEN, Chairman.

Mrs. F. R. Brunot,	Mrs. John Watt,
" Tiernan,	" Brady Wilkins,
" Paxton,	" Algernon Bell,
" Price,	Miss Susan Sellers,
" Wm. Bakewell,	" Mary Moorhead,
" Kay,	

Miss ELLA STEWART, Honorary Secretary.
Mrs. McMILLAN, } Assistant Secretaries.
Miss BAKEWELL, }

Everything that can be eaten, worn, sold, or is curious to look at, is solicited in aid of the cause. Money and contributions of all kinds, from Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Machinists, Jewellers, Clothiers, Millinery, Gardeners, Booksellers, Florists, Nurserymen, &c., are wanted, and Fine Arts, Curiosities, Specimens of Natural History, Relics, Memorials, Battle Flags, &c., will be gladly received as donations or on exhibition. Lectures, Concerts, entertainments of all sorts, are desired, and all the friends of the soldier and of the glorious cause are urged to exercise their liberality and ingenuity to make this effort a success. Especially do we solicit the generous PRESS everywhere to give their liberal aid.

Money to be sent to N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

All goods to be addressed to F. R. BRUNOT, Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, and the nature of the contents marked on the package, or the name of the appropriate Committee. Small packages may be sent by express. All freight settled in Pittsburgh. The value of each package should be marked on the outside.

A notice of every shipment, and an invoice with the estimated value of each article, should be sent with the Bill of Lading, to WM D. McGOWAN, Secretary of the Fair, by mail. A letter of acknowledgment will be returned at once.

It is desirable that all imperishable articles should reach Pittsburgh by the 24th of May, and they should be sent as much sooner as possible. Perishable articles can be sent in for the opening of the Fair, and during its progress.
mh29:tf

OUR CUSTOM
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
Is stocked with a complete assortment of desirable
Coatings,
Cassimeres, and
Vestings,
Among which will be found a few
Novelties,
which we make TO ORDER in a superior manner at popular prices.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
(Successors to L. Hirshfeld,) No. 83 Wood street.
mh29:6m

HOOP SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
JUST OPENED,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

NEW STYLE OF HOOP SKIRTS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS;
CHILDRENS' HOOP SKIRTS;
A large assortment of DRESS GOODS;
White and colored MERINOS;
White and colored DELAINES;
A large assortment of goods suitable for making up for the FAIR. mh29

WM. A. LYONS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE
PAINTING,
Plain and Fancy Show Cards, ready-made.
No. 7 FIFTH street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed; Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles For sale by
B. C. & J. H SAWYER.
oct2

DOUBLE XX ALE AND TREBLE XX ALE for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
JOSHUA RHODES,
oct2 Duquesne Way.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAMP COPELAND, March 29, 1864.

PURSUANT TO A CALL OF the members of Co. A, P. D. M., they met. On motion, Sergt. T. JORDAN was called to the Chair, and Jos. MOREHEAD, SAML. EARHART and ASHER WILLIAMS appointed Vice-Presidents. The following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Some villainous charges have appeared in the public journals against the officers in command at Camp Copeland, we meet to answer and refute them.

Resolved, That we fearlessly and unhesitatingly say that our officers are gentlemen, and have ever been careful of our interest and comfort; that we have been in camp some eight months, have been amply rationed, properly clothed, and comfortably quartered.

Resolved, That our officers have our fullest confidence and esteem, as gentlemen and soldiers; that we are *willing* and *prepared* to follow them in defence of our country's rights, and in the suppression of the unholy strife that now darkens the world's history.

Resolved, That men who have nothing else to do than write "small talk" about Camp Copeland and the officers in command, had as well subside.

Sergt. THOMAS JORDAN, President.
Jos. MOREHEAD, SAML. EARHART, ASHER WILLIAMS. } Vice Presidents.
mh30:1t

PITTS'GH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24th, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENTUM on the income, or Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in cash on the 1st day of April next.
mh18:2m W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTS'GH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.
mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
mr14:tc.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

A NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION of
SPRING AND SUMMER
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
for sale at the
NEW BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, OF
SLATER & SOUTH,
54 MARKET street, second door from Third st.
mh28

ALEXANDER BATES,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of the richest
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
and
MANTLES,
at
21 Fifth street.
mh29

GREAT SALE

THIS WEEK AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market street,

Of Silks,
Cloaks,
Shawls, and
Dress Goods.

Good Shirting Muslins at 18¾ cents;
Yard wide do. at 25 cents;
Yard wide heavy Sheeting at 31 cents;
Other Sheeting at 18¾ cents;
Good fast colored Prints and fine Cloths at 18¾ cents per yard. mh23

STRAW GOODS,
BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.
BONNET RIBBONS,
PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,
FOR BONNETS AND HATS,
FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.
mh28

ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL.
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL
Military Claims,
OFFICE.....**No. 135 FOURTH street,**
mh23:3m-e-o-d *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

250 PIGS SOFT GALENA LEAD, in store and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
mh28:1w 121 Second street.

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Varie gated Soap—in store and for sale by
R. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
No 67 Wood Street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.
mh26

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—2 Lots, 20x90, Congress street, near Pennsylvania avenue.
2 Lots, Penna. avenue, near Congress, 25½x112.
3 do. Forbes street, 25½x122.
2 do. Locust street, 25½x130.
4 do. near Granville street, 24x103.
7 do. in Birmingham.
1 do. in East Liberty.
S. S. BRYAN.
mh19 No. 59 Fourth street.

DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—Owing to other business matters claiming my undivided attention, I desire to sell my new and valuable FLOURING MILL PROPERTY, situated in Sardis, Monroe county, Ohio.

The building is built substantially of brick, size 40 by 75 feet, contains two sets of Burs, and all the modern improvements and appliances.

Size of Engine, 12 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke. Two double flued boilers, 20 feet long, 36 inches diameter. The building and machinery are comparatively new. The mill enjoys a good reputation, and steady and profitable patronage is secured.

For terms and other particulars, apply at Sardis, Ohio, to E. HORNBROOK.
mh5:1m

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied
BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.

I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot.

For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES,
ja22:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

$225. $225. $225. $225. $225. to to to to to $850. $850. $850. $850. **PIANOS.**

SPRING STOCK just receiving from the factories of CHICKERING & SONS, HAZELTON & BROS., JARDINE & SON, W. P. EMERSON, MILLER, GIBSON & Co., &c., &c.

Prices from $225.00 to $850.00.

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
mh25 **81 Wood street.**

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street,
Offer a very complete assortment of
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
STRAW and MILLINERY GOODS;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, SUSPENDERS;
SHIRTS AND TIES;
LADS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
SHAKER HOODS;
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES;
HANDKERCHIEFS; SKIRTS AND CORSETS;
RAIN AND SUN UMBRELLAS; TRAVELING BAGS;
WORSTED, BEADS, CANVAS, NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
At as FAVORABLE PRICES as can be purchased in this market.
Special attention to Orders.
Dealers are invited to call.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
mh26

SILVER PEARL SOAP.
CRUMPTON & CO.,
367 Liberty street.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.
Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of
Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,
and various
Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n....	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss....	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n...	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Philla. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9: 15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keespt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's...	4:15 p m	Braddock's...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express...	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g...	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:00 a. m.
Clev'l'd...	1:45 a m		
do ...	1:45 p m		

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

SANITARY FAIR BULLETIN.

Headquarters of the Executive Committee, No. 96 Water street, where the Secretary, Wm. D. McGowan, will be found at all times, and the Chairman every afternoon, until the opening of the Fair.

Headquarters of the Ladies' Committe, at the Sanitary Rooms, Burke's Building, Fourth street.

Printing required by the Sub-Committees will be ordered by the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Circulars and Blanks will be found at the Executive Committee Rooms.

ONE DAY'S LABOR.—It is the purpose of the Committee to appeal to Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia for one day's labor from every man who works. It will be a small sum from each, but the aggregate will be a splendid tribute of regard for the soldiers.

LITHOGRAPHIC DONATION.—Messrs. William Schuchman and Krebs & Bro., lithographers, have each presented to the Sanitary Fair a beautiful letter heading for the use of the Executive Committee. We state the fact lest any one may think the Committee extravagant in the use of so handsome an engraving in their correspondence.

A committee of agricultural implement manufacturers has been appointed, viz: J. F. Beckham, A. J. Marks, John S. Hall, James I. Brown, James Old.

Committee announced by Painter's Union: George McNeely, W. H. Boardman, James A. Corbett.

CHANGES IN COMMITTEES.—D. M. Book has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Flags and Decorations.

Wm. K. Nimick and S. M. Wickersham were omitted in printing the Committee on Pig Iron.

The Committee of Reception, and several committees are incomplete.

W. O. Hughart has been put on the Committee on Railroads.

John McDevitt has been placed on the Committee on Passenger Railways.

The Committee of Clergymen is intended to have a representative from each denomination, and it is requested if any have been omitted, the name shall be handed to the Chairman.

Dr. Daxton, Prof. Woods, Mr. Davidson, and James Veech have been added to the Committee on Private Libraries and Literary Contributions.

THE Board of Trade and Coal Exchange have kindly offered the use of their rooms, on Fourth street, for Trade meetings and meetings of the sub-committees.

Subscribers to the *Commercial* who propose removing on the 1st of April will please leave notice at the counting room of the number and street of their new locations.

His Successor.—We learn that Col. Hardee has been appointed to the command of Camp Copeland, in place of Gen. Copeland, removed. It is said that Col. Morris will also be removed from Camp Copeland.

Failed to Meet.—The Firemen's Association failed to meet last night. The meeting was called to consider the bill before the Legislature, creating the office of Fire Marshal for this county.

The Ten-Forty Loan.—Joshua Hanna, Esq., Government Agent, advertises to-day that subscriptions to the new ten-forty loan will be received at the office of Hanna, Hart & Co., corner of Wood and Third streets. Those having surplus capital to invest will be glad of the opportunity to secure these Government securities.

Elected Cashier.—Mr. John B. Livingston, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, we learn, has been unanimously elected cashier of the Third National Bank. Mr. Livingston is an accomplished and energetic business man, and his appointment as cashier was one fit to be made.

Vestrymen of Trinity Church.—The following gentlemen were chosen vestrymen of Trinity Church, on Monday last: John H. Shoenberger, Thos. M. Howe, Thomas Shaler Josiah King, Robert Robb, Stephen Jarvis, James Rean, H. L. Ringwalt, B. C. Sawyer, James M. Cooper, W. P. Marshall.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.—We are indebted to F. R. Brunot, Esq., President, for a printed copy of the Eleventh Annual Report of the Directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. We published a very full synopsis of the report at the time of the annual meeting of the stockholders.

Directors Elected.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Loclel Iron Company, held Friday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry Thomas: Secretary and Treasurer, Jos. F. McClellan; Directors, Philip A. Small, William Hancock, William Colder, J. B. Eby, G. D. Coleman, Simon Cameron, James Young and Henry Gilbert.

No Inquest Held Yet.—Coroner McClung being unwell, deputed Alderman Donaldson to hold an inquest upon the body of the man discovered in the shaft of the Steubenville Railroad tunnel. The Alderman went down to hold the inquest, but was unable to procure any one willing to descend the shaft and bring the body up. The body is supposed to be that of a laborer formerly engaged in the digging of the tunnel, who mysteriously disappeared some two months ago. The Alderman failing to have the body raised from the shaft, returned to the city, and thus the case stands at present.

From Libby Prison.—Colonel McClain, of Coshocton, Ohio, lately released from Libby prison, passed through the city yesterday en *route* for home. Col. McClain states that there are seven hundred or eight hundred officers now confined in the Libby prison. On leaving the prison, he shook hands with Col. Thomas E. Rose, of this city, and Captain Robinson, of Lawrenceville. Col. Rose, he says, will be released and sent homeward on the next flag of truce boat, which will leave on the 10th of April. Col. Rose's numerous friends in this community will be glad to greet him after his long captivity.

Sale of Furniture.—Mr. J. W. Barker will sell at auction, on Saturday, April 2d, at his residence, corner of Sandusky street and South Common, Allegheny City, his furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, in brocatelle and velvet, parlor suits, velvet Medalion carpets, mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany bureaus with marble top, mirrors attached, side board, extension table, book-case, lounges, beds, bedding, wash-stands, china and glassware, and kitchen furniture. This sale is well worthy the attention of such as are in want of any of the above articles. Catalogues can be had by application on Friday afternoon.

Oil City Items.—Mrs. M'Clintock, proprietor of the Widow M'Clintock Farm, on Oil Creek, died on Friday last, from the effects of burns received by throwing crude oil into a stove, which set fire to her clothes. Messrs. Shreve, Tillson & Co. are making preparations to test the oil producing qualities of a twenty acre tract owned by them on Cherry Tree run, near Oil Creek. The daily production of the Sherman well has increased from five barrels per day to fifty barrels, with promise of a still further increase. This well was the greatest flowing well in the Franklin region for nearly two years, and is now being pumped. The Van Syke, Empire, Buckeye and Burning, once large flowing wells, now pump on an average from sixty to one hundred barrels per day. Messrs. M'Kinley & Bliss are making preparations to bore a well on the H. M'Clintock farm the coming season, of 1,500 feet in depth. The damage by fire to the engine room of the Humboldt Refinery, at Plummer, on Friday week, is estimated at from $3,000 to $4,000.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

Before Judges Sterritt, Mellon and Brown.

Samuel Wilson plead guilty to assault and battery on Eliza Wilson, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs. Elizabeth Meed, Charles Ott, John Caldwell, Ellen Phillips and James McTiernan, were brought up on charges of surety of the peace, and put under bonds. Peter Barnes was convicted of assault and battery, on oath of D. Fleming, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and undergo ten days imprisonment in the county jail. Peter Baker, charged with selling liquor without license, was acquitted, and the prosecutor, William Hobson, ordered to pay the costs. John Hollinger, of Reserve township, was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, by reason of insanity, and will be sent to the Insane Asylum. In the case of R. Auth and others, charged with assault and battery, a *non pros.* was entered on payment of costs by defendants. Mary Pilgrim was convicted of keeping a disorderly house. Thos. Greedy *alias* Gray was convicted of aggravated assault and battery, but on account of his youth was recommended to the mercy of the Court. Remanded for sentence. John Keane was convicted of selling liquor without license, in the borough of Duquesne.

Meeting of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange

The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange held its regular weekly meeting yesterday morning, at the rooms of the Board of Trade, Fourth street, S. Horner, Vice President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Coal Digging Machines, made a partial report, which was adopted, and the Committee continued.

Mr. Dravo made a verbal report from the Committee on the Point Bridge, stating that he had waited upon the managers of the bridge company, and was informed by them that the location for the piers had not yet been determined upon. The charter of the company fixed the height of the bridge, but the Coal Exchange might offer some suggestions relative to the piers. On motion, the report was accepted and the committee continued.

A communication was received from Mr. W. H. Brown, declining to serve as Chairman of the Sanitary Fair Committee of the Exchange, giving as a reason his necessary absence from the city. After considerable discussion the resignation was accepted, and Mr. A. D. Smith, President of the association, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Horner, from the special committee appointed to correspond with certain parties, relative to the importation of workmen from Europe, reported that they had attended to that duty, and would report favorably to the project. A large number of Belgians had been imported by coal dealers in various parts of the country, and with much benefit to the trade.

Mr. Bailey was strongly in favor of the importation of miners, some of whom might be brought from England who were acquainted with the operation of coal digging machines. He thought three thousand men from Europe might be advantageously employed in our mines.

Mr. O'Conner remarked that three hundred Belgians were now employed by the Brady's Bend Coal Works, and they gave entire satisfaction.

After some further discussion, the matter was laid over.

The special business for next meeting will be the consideration of the price to be paid for loading coal into barges.

On motion, the exchange adjourned to meet on Tuesday morning, April 5th.

Fourth Ward, Allegheny City.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fourth Ward, held at the house of E. F. A. Faulhaber, on Saturday evening, March 26, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the School Directors of the Fourth Ward Allegheny City, be requested to get the expression of the voters of the Ward as early a day as possible on the Bounty Tax question, in such mode as they may deem best to secure the fullest expression of the people.

And it was further

Resolved, That James Caldwell, D. M. Book and Edwin Miles be a Committee to inform the School Directors of the above resolution, and that they urge upon them immediate action.

(Signed) A. N. BURCHFIELD, Pres't.

Attest: J. C. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

At a special meeting of the School Directors of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, held at the Sandusky Street School House, on Monday, March 28th, in pursuance of the above call, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the voters of the Fourth ward be requested to assemble at their respective election precincts on Wednesday, March 30th, between the hours of one and eight o'clock p. m, and there vote by ballot their wishes in regard to the issuing of bonds and levying a tax for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of the ward under the recent calls of the President of the United States for 700,000 men.

Resolved, That notice of the time of holding the election be given by posting bills throughout the ward, and that it be published in all the daily papers of Pittsburgh, German and English, and by putting a notice of the election into every house in the ward, if possible.

Resolved, That the ballots be prepared as follows: for those who are in favor of issuing the bonds and levying the tax, the tickets will read "Tax;" for those opposed, "No Tax," and that the election officers be requested to hold the election.

Resolved, That it is desirable that every qualified citizen should deposit his vote. The question is a grave one; every citizen is interested; therefore let every citizen indicate his views.

BENJ. LUTTON, Chairman.
JOHN S. SLAGLE,
R. B. FRANCIS,
EMORY GLEASON.

S. W BARKER, Secretary.

Arrival of the 102d Regiment.

The re-enlisted men of the One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived in the city yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, and were marched to City Hall, where they were welcomed in a neat speech by his Honor, Mayor Lowry. After the reception, the members of the regiment partook of dinner, furnished them by the Subsistence Committee. The regiment it seems, arrived earlier than was anticipated by the committee of arrangements for their reception, consequently the demonstration proposed by the Committee did not take place. The weather was exceedingly disagreeable, and it was as well, perhaps, that the regiment was not received as intended and marched through the streets. The regiment numbered three hundred and twenty-five men, all of whom are in good health and the best of spirits. The officers of the regiment are—Colonel, John W. Patterson; Lieut. Colonel, Wm. McIlwain; Major, D. McLaughlin; Adjutant, Alex. P. Callow; Sergeant Major, Andrew Wayt.

Defaulting Jurors Fined.

The names of those jurors summoned for the present *venire* of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and who did not appear on Monday, were called over yesterday, and the following absentees fined twenty-five dollars each: Charles Armstrong, Stephen Applegate, Washington Beale, John Crawford, James Connor, David Hunter, John M. Johnston, John Karns, Victor McIlhenny, Robert Torrence and John Young, Jr. Attachments were ordered to be issued for the defaulters. The business of the court yesterday was transacted through the instrumentality of two juries only, there not being a sufficient number present to form a third jury. A large number of trifling cases were disposed of, however, and the business of the term will be pushed through by the Judges and District Attorney with all due dispatch, if the jurors summoned only attend promptly. Those jurors who have not yet put in their appearance will save trouble and expense by attending Court this morning.

Deaths at Camp Copeland.—Since Saturday last, the following deaths have occurred at Camp Copeland:—March 27th, James I. Billig, private, 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Frank Nichols, private, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers, March 28th, Thomas McRoberts, private, 112th Pennsylvania Volunteers; J. T. Toby, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers; George Snider, private, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Public Amusements.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—Father Sewall and his troupe of over fifty ladies and gentlemen, will give a two grand Old Folks' Concerts, on Thursday and Friday evening, at Concert Hall, when we are promised some of the best music of the olden time. The programme will embrace such favorite pieces as "New Jerusalem," "Mount Zion," "Rainbow," "Heavenly Vision," "Greenwich," etc., and will be given with the finest effect by this troupe of accomplished amateurs. Prof. Eames, a distinguished New England basso, will sing several beautiful ballads during the entertainments, and as "Aunt Abigail" and "Cousin Jerry" will be present and "join in the singin'." The concerts will prove not only interesting but amusing. Tickets may be had at the music and book stores.

YANKEE LOCKE is filling the theatre nightly by his attractive performances. He is about the best representative of the down-East Yankee now on the stage, and his impersonations are irresistibly droll. He will appear this evening in a favorite character.

THE GLASSBLOWERS, at Masonic Hall, are meeting with very fair success, but not so large as the merits of their entertainments deserve. All who have attended their exhibitions speak in high terms of them. They will give another entertainment to-night.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain. Call soon and remember the place.
H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
W. S. JACKSON,
117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,
fe8 PITTSBURGH, P A.

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.
200,000 APPLE TREES,
Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 NORTH FRONT St., Philadelphia.

JOHN MOOKHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
No. 74 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM HARRISBURG.

TWO NEW PASSENGER RAILWAY BILLS.

The Mercantile Library Association.

WESTERN COAL COMPANY.

Jurors' Pay Increased to $1.50 Per Day. Witnesses' Raised to $1.00.

Pennsylvania Railroad Allowed a Year to Remove Track from Liberty St.

VARIOUS BILLS, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 29.

A memorial in favor of the change of one track from Penn street to Liberty street was presented. Also, two bills were read in place, to charter new Passenger Railway Companies, to occupy Liberty street.

This being private bill day in the House, the following bill's passed, relating to your county:

An act to incorporate the Western Coal Company. This is a Temperanceville company.

A supplement to the Mercantile Library Association Charter of your city. This creates trustees of a building fund.

The following passed a first reading, but were not reached on the second and final reading:

An act relating to turnpike and plank road companies in Allegheny co. [This bill was sent on by a committee after several public meetings.]

An act regulating sidewalks in Allegheny City.

An act increasing the pay of jurors to one dollar and fifty cents per day, and witnesses to one dollar per day, in Allegheny and Cambria counties.

An act allowing school directors in Allegheny and Mercer counties to take sites for school houses by valuation of a jury.

A supplement to the Pittsburgh Bridge Company.

An act to increase the capital stock of the Lee Coal Company.

An act to allow the Railroad Company to tunnel under a church in your city.

An act allowing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company one more year to remove their track from Liberty street.

An act to allow the Birmingham Passenger Railway three years to lay their track to Temperanceville.

An act to change the canal to Freeport to a railroad. B.

ADDITIONAL FROM PADUCAH.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE TO THE CITY.

Amount of Property Destroyed.

Gallantry of Our Troops.

CAIRO, March 28.—The Beasta and Paw Paw, tin-clads, were the gunboats which participated in the late battle at Paducah.

Opening fire simultaneously with the fort, on the enemy's advance into the city, they rendered invaluable service throughout the engagement.

After being once repulsed in the assault on the Fort, Forrest sent a communication to Col. Hicks demanding the surrender of the troops and public stores, promising, if the demand was complied with that our troops should be treated as prisoners of war; but if compelled to storm the fort, they might expect no quarter. Col. Hicks replied that he was placed there to defend the fort, which he should do, and peremptorily declined to surrender.

The enemy then made a second and third attack on the woods, but were repulsed each time with heavy loss. The rebels then broke their lines, and formed in squads, occupied the houses, and kept up a fire till late in the evening, when they were driven away, our artillery being turned on all buildings occupied by them.

On their way into the city the enemy fired the railroad depot, which was consumed, and toward evening burned the Quartermaster's building and the steamer Dacotah, not Arizona, on the Marine railroad. They plundered the stores of an immense amount of goods, and took all the horses they could find. Some merchants lost from twenty-five thousand dollars to $50,000 worth of property. Early next morning the rebels appeared, when Colonel Hicks burned all the houses within musket range, but the enemy made no advance, and after a request for an exchange of prisoners, which was declined, they retired in the direction of Columbus. Toward the end of the battle it was discovered that the ammunition was nearly exhausted, when Colonel Hicks ordered that, should it give out, the fort should be defended by the bayonet as long as a man remained alive, which was received with hearty cheers by all the troops.

The negroes, to the number of 220, in the fort, fought with great gallantry. All was quiet at Paducah yesterday. The enemy had six small cannon. About fifty buildings were burned. Among them were the hospital, gas-works, some of the French residences of the city, the custom-house and postoffice. The Continental hotel was not injured. Our troops were the 40th Illinois infantry, Col. Hicks, and a battalion of negroes—the regiment not learned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER

The Danes Advised to Accept Terms.

FROM ROME.

Conflict Between Populace and French.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The steamer City of Manchester arrived this morning with Liverpool dates of the 17th, and via Queenstown on the 17th. The London *Times* City article, says the idea is prevalent, that a reduction of the bank rate of discount to five per cent, may not be far distant.

The *Times* and *Star* advise the Danes to accept Lord Ellenborough's advice, and submit to the terms proposed by Austria and Russia.

THE VERY LATEST.

The following telegrams have been received:

COPENHAGEN, March 16.—The superior officials and Mayor's in that portion of Jutland, occupied by the Allies, have been conveyed to Headquarters, to receive requisitions for supplies intended to be enforced upon the inhabitants.

The enemy yesterday kept up a heavy fire, and one battery was directed against our left, and the ships was before Londesburg. The result was unimportant.

CHRISTIANA, March 15.—The Storthing opened to-day. The King announced a bill for an extraordinary credit of fifteen million six dollars to enable the government to give material aid to Denmark in certain emergencies. The King also desired liberty of action for all eventualities and an authorization to employ the regular army and navy in aid of the demand if found necessary.

ROME, March 13.—The conflicts between the Papal and French troops continue, the populace siding with the former.

IMPORTANT NAVAL ORDERS.

Ensigns Punished for Dereliction of Duty.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order by which Ensigns R. S. Chew and H. J. Blake, of the frigate Niagara, have their appointments, which were recently confirmed by the Senate, suspended, for going below during their watches. Acting Ensigns W. S. Dare, E. F. Harrington, Wm. B. Hoff and C. Rathbone, for the same offense, have their appointments revoked, and are ordered to the Naval Academy. Acting Ensign R. C. Irwin, guilty of overstaying his leave, has been ordered to a third-rate ship, and is not to be allowed to go on shore for six months.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Jas. S. Thomas was unanimously nominated by the Radicals today for Mayor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Filley. The election will be held on the first Monday in April.

Brigadier General Ewing is assigned to the command of the District of St. Louis, in place of General Fisk, transferred from the command of the District of North Missouri.

Gen. Guitar, now commandant of North Missouri, is assigned to Southwest Missouri.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Stirring News Expected!

ACTIVE OPERATIONS AT HAND.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 29.—Lieut. General Grant, accompanied by Major General Meade, reviewed the First Army Corps, now a portion of the Fifth, near Culpepper. While passing along the line they were greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers.

Merrill's cavalry division was also reviewed, the whole presenting a fine appearance. The Second Corps were to have been reviewed in the afternoon, but a heavy rain storm having set in it was postponed.

Stirring news may be expected from this army soon. All the sick and wounded have been removed to the rear, and activity once more prevails.

THE GREAT QUICKSILVER CASE.

CONSULTATION OF THE JUDGES.

THEIR DECISION DOUBTFUL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The *Republican* of this p. m. has the following important announcement:

The Judges of the Supreme Court have had two consultations about the Quicksilver Mining Case. One was last Saturday and one the Saturday before. The Judges disagree in their opinions and have not been able to come to any conclusion. From the difficulty they have in agreeing, it seems the case is not so clear as the friends of the Company have asserted. If they should agree next Saturday, their opinion will probably be delivered in about three weeks; but it is useless to disguise the fact that the friends of the Company are a good deal alarmed at the result.

GOOD NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

LOYAL MEETING AT LEXINGTON.

Speech of Green Clay Smith.

A meeting of the citizens of Lexington, Kentucky, was held on the evening of the 28th. Green Clay Smith made an eloquent and patriotic speech, advocating the conscription of negroes, condemning the recent disloyal movements, and declaring that he will support the Union nominee for President.

FROM HALIFAX.

Union of Nova Scotia & New Brunswick.

HALIFAX, March 29.—The measures to unite Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, under one government and one legislature, passed the House of Assembly last evening unanimously.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1864.

SENATE.—After the introduction of various unimportant bills, a message was read from the House, announcing the death of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, a member of that body. Appropriate eulogies were delivered on the deceased, by Messrs. Trumbull, Pomeroy, and Sumner. The usual resolutions were passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, reported a bill from the Committee of Commerce, providing for the collection of hospital dues of vessels sold or transferred to foreign ports. The collections are to be made through consuls and commercial agents. The bill was passed.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said that, as several gentlemen desired to deliberately consider the proposed amendment to the Constitution, introduced by him yesterday, to prohibit slavery in all the States and Territories, he would move its postponement for two weeks. This was agreed to.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill, that persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years may be appointed assistant paymasters; provided the number is not thereby increased. Also, that candidates for admission to the naval academy shall be between fourteen and eighteen years of age. The bill was passed.

Mr. Rice also reported a bill regulating, in some particulars, the method of making promotions in the navy. Heretofore, he said, promotions had been made according to seniority, but this bill provided for promotion according to official capacity and physical fitness, to be determined by a board of examination appointed by the President. Officers not recommended for promotion are to have an opportunity to be heard through a board. One of the sections also provides for the appointment of paymasters and engineers of the fleet. The bill was passed.

Mr. Rice also reported a bill for the classification of paymasters' clerks in the navy, making four classes at salaries of $1,200, $1,000, $800 and $700 per annum.

Also, a bill fixing the loss of the brig Bainbridge at the 21st of August, 1863, in order to fix the pensions to the deceased. Both bills passed.

Also, a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of Navy to sell at public auction lot 13 in the village of Sackett's Harbor, it not being required for the Navy Yard. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Pike, of Me., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing, during the present war, the appointment of acting lieutenant commanders and commanders, at the same rate of pay as is allowed such grades in the regular navy. Passed.

He also reported the Senate bill regulating court martials, which was passed, after striking out the first section, which provided that volunteer officers in the navy shall be subject to the action of the Senate the same as regular appointments.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—A heavy swindle came to light here on Saturday, by which a large haul of counterfeit greenbacks was made. Thomas Smith bought one hundred and ninety-five mules of Wolf & Peke, near Sedalia, last week, paying therefor one hundred and thirty-eight dollars per head in $100 treasury notes. Smith subsequently sold the mules to William Jones, who brought them to St. Louis, for $115 per head. Wolf & Peke learning that the money received from Smith was counterfeit, and not being able to find him, came here on Saturday and represented the case to the proper authorities, who ordered the arrest of Jones as implicated in the swindle, and took possession of the mules, the ownership of which are to be determined by law. The amount of counterfeit notes passed on Wolf & Peke is $27,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

RECEIPTS FOR DUTIES.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The receipts for duties at the Custom House to-day were $252,000, of which $38,000 was in the new Gold Certificates. The rate for the latter for the day was 165½. Gold closed at 165.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1864.

Stocks better.

Chicago & R I	125	Clev & Toledo.....	148
Cumberland Pref	82	Chic & Quincy.....	44⅞
Illinois Cen. Scrip	150	Mich Cent.....	148
Mich Southern.....	116½	Harlem	126½
Do do guarnt'd.	148	Clev & Pitts.....	125⅝
N. Y. Central.....	144	Per H & Alton...	84
Reading	148	Pitts & Ft Wayne	143¾
Hudson River.....	157⅛	Chicago & N. W....	67¾
Erie R. R.....	125	Gold.....	165⅞
Galena & Chicago	126¾	Toledo & Wabash	67

Coupons—1881, 112¾. 5-20's, 109⅞.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1864.

COTTON—Firmer; sales of 1,600 bales at 95c.

FLOUR—Dull and declined 5@10c. Sales of 9,000 bbls at $6 55@6 70 for State, $7 20@7 30 for Ohio, and $7 10@7 60 for Southern.

WHEAT—Dull and nominal and declined 1@2c. Sales of Chicago Spring at $1 63@1 65, and Red at $1 67@1 70.

CORN—Steady. Sales of 24,000 bushels at $1 13 and new yellow at $1 29@1 29½.

PORK—Heavy at $23 75@23 87½.

LARD—Heavy at 13¼@13¾c.

WHISKY—Unsettled at $1 01½@1 05.

SUGAR—Steady at 14@16¼c.

COFFEE—Steady.

MOLASSES—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Steady. Crude, 32½c; Refined, 52½@53c.

FREIGHTS—Quiet.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Receipts of 5,100 Beeves; 14,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 8,300 Hogs.

BEEF.—Closed dull and a ½c lower. Prices were 8@15½c, mostly at 13@14c.

VEALS.—Firm for good.

SHEEP and LAMBS.—Dull and heavy. Sales at 7@9½c.

LIVE HOGS.—In brisk demand and ½c better. Sales at 6¾@9c for live; and 10¼@10½ dressed.

New Jersey Cavalry Left for Washington.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—The Third New Jersey cavalry regiment was reviewed this morning by the Governor, and then left for Washington. The regiment is 1,200 strong, and is the finest yet sent from New Jersey.

IRON, STEEL, &C.

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST, SPRING, PLOW AND SAW
STEEL,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE:
83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS.,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.
DAVID CHESS,.....R. W. WILSON,
R. F. SMYTH,.....R. J. ANDERSON,

CHESS, SMYTH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
NAILS, TACKS,
BRADS, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE:
NO. 112 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEATH, BRAZIERS and BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER, SOLDER, &c. Also,
Importers and Dealers in
METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, FIRE, &c.
Constantly on hand—
TINMEN'S MACHINES and TOOLS.
Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST, and 120 SECOND Street, Pittsburgh.
☞Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
SLAB ZINC, OR SPELTER,
FROM
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6m

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42 Penn street.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5:1y

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL.
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A, B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
Corner of ROSS and FIRST streets. fe13:1y

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 120 Water and 158 First str's,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal merchant
BAR, PLATE AND SHEET IRON,
NAILS AND SPIKES.
Also, manufacturers of
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PISTON RODS AND PLATES.
se23

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 Water St., below Wood,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE
NO. 121 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se9

C. H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE
Nos. 91 and 92 Water street,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of 11 descriptions of
CAST STEEL,
BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL,
Circular, Mill, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reaper, File, Hoe, Rake & Fork Teel,
Machinery, plow, Sheet, Shear, R. R. Spring and Frog Steel.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Cor. Harrison & Pike Sts., 5th Ward.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most compl

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.	Par Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 68
Exchange Bank	50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk	50	68½
Mechanics' Bank	50	67¼
Allegheny Bank	50	61@61½
Citizens' Bank	50	63½
Iron City Bank	50	54½
Iron City Trust Co	50	49½
Manchester Savings Bank	50	40
Monongahela Bridge		27¼
Birmingham Gas Co	—	31½
Citizens' Insurance Co	50	60
Western Insurance Co	42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co	50	48
Long. Insurance Co	32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R	50	10
Western Pennsylvania	50	—
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R	50	9½
do interest bearing		13
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	50	13½
Monongahela Nav. Co	50	47½
Allegheny Insurance Co	25	27¾
Peoples Insurance Co	25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50	86
Mass Mining Co	$	6
North western Mining Co	7 05	13
Great Western "	1 00	4½
Dacotan "		5
Pitts. and Boston "	5 55	100
National "	5 50	31
North Cliff "	2 50	8½
Bay State "	1 25	25¼
Central "	4 35	71
Isle Royal "	16 10	29¼
Minnesota "	3 50	86½
Aztec "		7
BONDS.		
Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$	80½
Pittsburgh " 5s		77
Pitts. Municipal 6s		95
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons		95
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons		90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s		81
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s		105
Allegh'y Co. Bounty Bonds		90
Allegheny City 4's		67
Pitts. and Steubv		—

—Sales of Stock by Davis & McIlwaine, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, Tuesday evening, March 29th:

Allegheny Savings Bank	$85 00
Exchange Bank	68 50
Iron City Bank	63 50
Allegheny Valley Railroad	14 50
Bond and Mortgage, 1720	96 per cent.

The week has opened on rather a dull money market. Gold is on the decline, and Stocks are dull. There was considerable surprise and disappointment at the rapid rise of the premium on gold the last of the week. It was hoped that the honorable Secretary had been invested with sufficient power to regulate moderately the gold market. It seems, however, that as the bill passed Congress it contains an amendment by which the Secretary of the Treasury is prohibited from making sales until provision is made for the interest on the public debt and the establishment of a sinking fund, as required by the act of February 25, 1862. This amendment was adopted on the day of the passage of the Joint resolution, and places the authority of the Secretary over coin where it was under the act of 1862. By that act the surplus of coin, after paying up of interest and the establishment of a sinking fund, was to be put into the general treasury. The only substantial change is in the authority given to the Secretary to anticipate the payment of interest coupons, agreeably to the amendment offered by Mr. Boutwell.

—The New Popular Loan of the United States is now before the public. It will bear five per cent. Gold Interest. The date is forty years, with the privilege reserved to the Government of paying off the principal in Gold Coin after ten years. The stock will therefore be known as the Ten-Forty Loan.

The people of the loyal States are thus afforded another opportunity to place their money *in a gold-bearing stock of the United States*; superior in actual and intrinsic security to all other investments now on the market, and yielding, with the difference between gold and currency, a larger income, free of local taxation, than two-thirds of the railway and other capitalized property. As a safe speculation on the contingencies which depend upon the close of the war, this new Popular Loan is infinitely superior to all other share and mortgage securities daily advertised for sale in this paper. We say this of the 5 per Cent. Stock of the Government with the same confidence that some months ago we spoke of the 6 per Cent. 5-20 years Loan. Hundreds of business people could *then* see no inducement or speculation in such an adventure, beyond 6 per cent. interest at par. But they appreciate it *now*, when the Stock has gone up to 110 per cent., and is so scarce that a few additional orders from Europe, say to the extent of three or five millions, would advance the price to 112 per cent. The present negotiation on 5 per cent. Gold Interest, (the principal being also pledged to be paid in Gold) is also a speculation, independent of its assured safety. Because with Gold at 160 per cent., it pays 8 per cent. a year in Legal Tender, as an income; or, with Gold at 150 per cent., 7½ per cent.; or, with Gold at 120 per cent., 6 per cent. 2. Because the Loan is limited to $200,000,000, of which, we have reason to believe, at least one-half or more will be placed in Europe, at once, if the Secretary of the Treasury would consent to an option of this sort at a given rate of Exchange or at a fixed price in Sterling Money in London, to be drawn for by installments to suit his own convenience. 3. Because of the probability that the succeeding Popular Loan, after the 1st of July, will either bear a lower rate of Gold Interest, say 4 or 4½ per cent., or, if made to bear 5 per cent., will be placed by the Secretary at a premium. 4. Because the chances are that the entire 200,000,000 now opened to subscription will be taken up by or through the influence of the National Banks and the representatives in New York of the Continental and English bankers who have interested themselves in United States Loans, at an early day; immediately after which the Bonds will command a premium, either for Banking basis or private investment, or transmission Abroad.

—The Assistant United States Treasurer, at New York, advertises that he will supply importers with gold certificates at ¼ per cent. below the current rates of gold. The following is a copy of the new certificates, which will be printed on gold colored paper:

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

No.— NEW YORK —, 186—.

I Certify, that —ha—this day deposited to the credit of the Collector of the port of New York, — in gold coin. This Certificate is receivable only for duties on imports from the part—to whom it is issued, and upon —endorsement.

$—

Assistant Treasurer U. S.

To prevent abuses these certificates are receivable from the purchaser only, and are not assignable to other parties. They are also of no use for any other purpose than for the payment of custom duties.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday says: The list of new companies for the production of oil, the mining of copper, lead, coal, nickel, zinc, silver, gold, etc., etc., increases daily. On Friday, "The Huron Silver Mining Company," in Michigan, was put on the market, and sales of its shares were reported at 35. The shares of "The Continental Mining Company," for the production of nickel, were put on the market on the same day, the price of which has fluctuated between $1½ and $1¾ per share. There have been several other new companies introduced within a few days, but we know little of them. Among the number are several oil companies. Some of these are reported as doing well, and the productiveness of such are industriously kept before the public to aid in the sales of stock of twice as many others having little, if any, approved value. The copper mining companies have been more quiet for a few days past, though, as a general thing, their prices are firmly maintained.

—We understand a self-constituted committee of the Banks of New York city visited Washington last week to induce Congress to make such amendments to the National Banking law as will enable the State banks to pass from State to National authorization. Among other suggestions made was one that the lowest capital allowed in the large cities should be fixed at half a million of dollars. There is no objection to that being established, as the limit for New York, if it be so desired there, but Philadelphians object to having a committee of New York bankers speak for Philadelphia. Several of our most useful State banks are doing business, each on a capital of $250,000 and less, and some of these banks are so situated that, under a provision requiring their capitals to be raised to a half a million each, they would decide to remain under State authority or go into liquidation. The limit to a quarter of a million, which is said to accord more nearly with the wish of Comptroller McCullough, would be more acceptible in Philadelphia.

—The National Banks now number three hundred and forty-two, with an aggregate capital of $145,128,260, and an authorized circulation of over $40,000,000. The National Bank circulation is expected to increase at the average rate of $10,000,000 a month.

—The loan market of New York, says Monday's *Post*, is active but abundantly supplied with capital, and currency the volume is for the moment diminishing in this city, as at this period of the year there is a drain of the circulating medium to the agricultural districts. This drain amounts at present to about half a million dollars a day.

—The New York bank statement shows a decline in deposits of over one-and-a-quarter millions, and an increase of over one million in loans. During the past three weeks the loans have increased seventeen millions and the deposits only ten millions.

—At Boston, on Monday, stocks were dull. Columbian 13, Franklin 55¾, Hancock 18¾, Huron 1¾, Isle Royal 28, Mesnard 12½, Minnesota 35, Pewable 58, Pittsburgh 95, Quincy 95¼, Rockland 18, Superior 10½.

—The Chicago *Tribune* gives a more minute description of the new $100 counterfeit Treasury note. It is, or was intended to be, a fac simile of the genuine. But a close examination will detect variations in several instances. In the first place, the engraving and printing are much inferior. The letter E in the word Register, under Lucius E. Chittenden's signature, is considerably larger than the connecting letters. At the top in the genuine notes are the sentences:

"Patented April 23, 1863. National Bank Note Company."

"American Bank Note Co., New York."

For the last line the words

"Patented 30 June, 1857."

is substituted. On the right end of the bill, under the number, in the genuine bill, are the words "New Series." In the counterfeit the word "New" is omitted. There are several other salient features in the counterfeit to indicate its character, but the above will be sufficient for its detection.

—Counterfeit threes on the Hartford Bank, Conn., have just made their appearance. They are imitations of the genuine, and pretty well done.

—The gold production of the Territories is likely to be more than rivalled by the new silver operations in Nevada. The mines there worked are of exceeding richness, and measures on a most efficient scale are being taken for their development. The Atlantic and Pacific Gold and Silver Mining Company, which works some of the richest veins, is composed of some of the most sagacious and wealthy business men of Philadelphia, and the organization is of great power and magnitude.

—The following National Banks have been organized up to last Saturday, March 25th:

First National Bank of Media, Penn. Isaac Holdeman, president; Joseph Hawley, cashier. Capital, $50,000.

First National Bank of Indiana, Penn. Jas. Sutton, president; William C. Boyle, cashier. Capital, $200,000.

First National Bank of Warwick, N. Y. Jno. S. Welling, president; Mahlon Cooper, cashier. Capital, $50,000.

First National Bank of St. Clairsville, Ohio. D. D. T. Dowler, president; Henry D. Welday, cashier. Capital, $50,000.

First National Bank of Champlain, N. Y. Geo. V. Hoyle, president; George E. Dunning, cashier. Capital, $65,000.

First National Bank of Dubuque, Iowa. Franklin Hinds, president; Henry M. Kingman, cashier. Capital, $100,000.

First National Bank of Concord, N. H. Asa Fowler, president; Woolbridge Odlein, cashier. Capital, $100,000.

First National Bank of Freeport, Ill. Geo. F. DeForrest, president; E. Mayer, cashier. Capital, $50,000.

Fifth National Bank of Chicago, Ill. Josiah Lombard, president; J. G. Lombard, cashier. Capital, $100,000.

Second National Bank of Flattsburg, N. Y. Samuel F. Vilas, president; George H. Beakwith, cashier. Capital, $100,000.

Second National Bank of Boston, Mass. Jas. H. Beal, president; Andrew J. Loud, cashier. Capital, $900,000.

First National Bank of McGregor, Iowa. J. H. Merrill, vice president; O. Hulverson, cashier. Capital, $50,000.

First National Bank of Newton, Pa. Kinsey F. Tomlinson, president; Barclay J. Smith, cashier. Capital, $80,000.

First National Bank of Danville, Pa. Samuel Sorks, Jr., president; W. A. W. Grier, cashier. Capital, $75,000.

Second National Bank of Mechanicsburg, Pa. Thomas B. Bryson, president; G. Kuffman, cashier. Capital, $50,000.

First National Bank of Winchendon, Mass. J. H. Fairbanks, president; D. S. Beals, cashier. Capital, $100,000.

First National Bank of Wellsborough, Penna. William Bache, president; John S. Robinson, cashier. Capital, $50,000.

First National Bank of Patterson, N. J. Wm. Gledhill, president; George M. Steinson, cashier. Capital, $100,000.

First National Bank of Lewistown, Maine. A. D. Lockwood, president; Albert H. Small, cashier. Capital, $50,000.

First National Bank of Lowell, Mass. Arthur P. Benney, president; George F. Hunt, cashier. Total number of Banks, 331.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, March 30, 1864.

Business was about suspended yesterday. The rain that set in during the early part of the day continued without intermission all day, making it almost impossible to transact outdoor business. The only sales made were those that were absolutely necessary. Prices for the leading articles were firm and tending upward; the market, however, was very unsettled. Business on the wharf was to a great extent suspended. The Tempest had all her arrangements made to leave for Cincinnati last evening, but was unable to receive freight on account of the prevailing storm. The Emma Graham departed with a slim trip, as freights could not be hauled through the rain. A number of boats at the landing were unable to discharge their cargoes. The prospect of a big river is flattering, as both rivers were rising last evening. Our coalboat men are awaiting, but will not have to wait long, for the good time is near at hand. We have about twenty tow-boats, most of which will leave during the week. The sales were limited; the rates were as follows:

HAY—Strange as it may appear, three loads of hay were offered and disposed of at $33@36 per ton.

STRAW—The sales foot up to one load at $25 00 per ton. The figures were large, if the amount sold was limited.

FLOUR—We have no change to notice as regards prices or demands. The latter being entirely local. A few draw loads only were disposed of at $5 25@6 40 per barrel for Extra, and Extra Family at $7, $7 25@7 40—the latter for favorite brands.

BACON—Was decidedly the leading article. The demand was active, with a large amount changing hands. Among the sales were: Shoulders, 6,000 lbs, at 10¾@10¾c ₰ lb; Sides, 3,000 lbs, 12c. Plain Hams—Sales of 5,000 lbs at 14@14½c. S. C. Hams—Sales of 4,000 lbs at 15c ₰ lb.

MALT—The market was firm, but not very active. We note small sales of Barley Malt at $1 75 ₰ bushel.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The unfavorable state of the weather prevented hauling either from the river or the depot; hence we have nothing to report in the way of sales—most descriptions were firm.

APPLES were in fair demand, and further sales were made at $4.

BULK MEAT—Was scarce. And would command good prices.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a good demand for fresh Roll. A few packages were disposed of at 38@40c.

WHISKY—The market was more settled. A few small lots of City rectified was rectified was disposed of at 95c per gallon.

POTATOES—Were in better demand. Neshannocks sold at 95c@$1.00.

GROCERIES—Were firm, with an excited market. We omit prices.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, March 30, 1864.

Business in the oil way was in *statu quo*. The swell in the Allegheny river, and the departure of steamers for Oil City, caused buyers to hold off, in expectation of purchasing at lower figures before the close of the week. Holders say they can wait, as there are plenty of buyers for all that can arrive. Hence of Crude we could learn of no sales. Buyers were offering 21c, packages returned, and 26½c, barrels included. Holders, however, refused to sell at these figures

Refined.—There was nothing done in a large way, neither buyers or sellers manifested any disposition to operate. The only sales that come under our notice, was 20 bbls Free at 54c, and 23 bbls Straw Color at 52c; *Bonded* was nominal, at 45c; and favorite brands was held above these rates.

Residuum—The market is unchanged; Sales of 50 bbls at $4 25@ 4 50.

Benzola—Holders were demanding higher figures, we nota sale of 25 bbls at 25c ₰ gallon.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

Bilworth & Co, 161 bbls refined, for New York. B. B. & Co, 87 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Review of Oil Business at Oil City.

The *Register* of the 24th says: Owing to the cold weather, which virtually suspended navigation, there has been but few transactions during the past week. The receipt of the report that no tax is recommended in the coming tax bill, on crude, has had the effect to check the speculative demand for the article. There is no apparent falling off in prices, holders demanding about the same prices as we quoted last week, viz: $5,25@5,75 at the wells, and $6,50@6,75 at this point. As usual, the Pittsburgh dealers are trying to break down the present market prices, but as the prices are now principally made here, at the place of production, producers are confident of success. It would seem as if some of the Pittsburghers, by "bearing" down the market, and seeking to procure the entire monopoly of the carrying trade of Petroleum, were trying to drive our business to some other point. We think, that in the course of another season, their efforts will be crowned with success. Other places are now competing for the Pittsburgh Oil trade, whose success is only dependent upon the construction of a few miles of railroad. We have no new wells to report. The market is dull, quiet and firm. The river is now clear of ice, there is about 18 inches of water in the channel, and falling. Prices of freight, 75c. to $1.00. Prices of bbls. $2 50@2 75 for second-hand, and $3@3,25 for prime new. The weather is clear and pleasant.

SHIRK & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

Number of barrels oil received	1515
" " shipped	1416
Empty barrels received	2148

J. BURGESS & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

Number barrels oil received	1213
" " shipped	859
Empty barrels received	4822

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

Specially Reported for the Commercial:

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1864.

The market for Petroleum was dull early in the week, and prices rather favored buyers, but towards the close there was more demand, both for export and home consumption, and holders were firmer in their views. There are large foreign orders here, but they are generally limited below present quotations. The accounts from Washington in reference to the tax are of a most conflicting character, and nothing definite will be known for some days. The sales for the week foot up 2,400 barrels Crude at 30@32c, according to gravity; 2,000 barrels, Refined, in bond, at 47½@48c; 1,000 barrels of it for Rotterdam; and 1,550 barrels Free at 57@58c. Benzine is in better demand, with more firmness in prices. Sales range from 22 to 30c. Residium commands $5.75@6.00. A large amount of the oil territory in Western Pennsylvania has been bought up by the residents of this city, who are organizing joint stock companies for the purpose of more extensively developing that region. The exports of the week are only 2,430 gallons. There are only four vessels loading for foreign ports.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined Petroleum at this port during the past week:

Crude, bbls	2,920
Refined, bbls	4,340
Freights to Cork	6s 6d ₰ bbl.
Freights to Marseilles	7s 0d ₰ bbl.
Freights to Havre	7s 0d ₰ bbl.
Freights to Rotterdam	7s 0d ₰ bbl.
Freights to Boston, on deck, 70c	75c ₰ bbl.
Freights to New York, on deck 45c	55 c ₰ bbl.
Freights to New Bedford	65 c ₰ bbl.
Exp'd from Phila. since Jan. 1st	977,174 gall.
" " same time last year	1,235,704 "
Decrease in 1864	258,533 "
Exp'd from U. S. since Jan. 1, '64	5,376,880 gall.
" same time 1863	8,540,420 "
Decrease in 1864	3,163,540 "

Yours, very respectfully,

COCHRAN & RUSSELL.

New York Grocery Market.

Coffee—There has been less doing in Rio today, owing principally to the very scanty offerings and the extreme rates demanded by holders; 39c is the price for good cargoes, and 40c for prime lots; In addition to the transactions reported by us this morning, there has been sold about 9,000 bags Rio, mostly late yesterday afternoon, including cargoes of the Sparkling Sea and Janna Adriana; Java has met with a good demand, and we note sales of 6,500 mats on private terms, holders now asking 45@47½c; other kinds are in fair request, and firm; sales of 400 bags St. Domingo at 34½c.

Molasses—There is a fair business doing, and full former rates are readily obtained; sales of 81 hhds, 35 tcs, and 7 bbls Cuba Muscovado, 256 hhds and 26 tcs old crop Cuba clayed at 52c. The following is a review of the New Orleans market for the week ending March 19:

"The demand has continued brisk, and with a light supply prices have further advanced 3@4c ₰ gal, on the lower grades, and 2@3c on the better qualities, the week's sales comprising 2,550 bbls, including 250 yesterday, at 55@58c for inferior, 58@60c for common, 62@63c for ordinary, 64@66c for good, and 67@68c for prime new crop, and 50@55c for inferior to good old crop. Week's receipts, 2,926 bbls. Exports, 3,677, including 332 to Cincinnati, 926 to St. Louis, and 1,919 coastwise. Demand brisk to-day, and prices firm."

Sugars—The import law is still in force, and with a reduced stock and continued light receipts, prices are very firm. Sales of 750 hhds at 14@15c for New Orleans; 13@14½c for Cuba; 16c for Porto Rico, and 308 boxes Havana on private terms. Refined are firm at 19½c for Hurds. The following is a review of the New Orleans market for the week ending March 19th: "With a very limited stock on sale and scarcely any in first hands, the medium and better grades have further advanced ¼@½c ₰ lb, the week's sales comprising 1,750 hhds, and the market closing at the following quotations for new crop: Refining grades, 7@10c; Inferior, 10¼@11½c; Common to good Common, 12@12¼c; Fair to fully Fair, 13¼@13¾c; Prime to Choice, 14@14½c; Yellow Clarified, 14½@15c; White do, 15½@16c. Week's receipts, 1,671 hhds. Exports, 1,577, including 289 to Cincinnati, 1,241 to Saint Louis, 857 to New York, and 770 to Philadelphia. A fair demand to-day at full prices.

Government Bids.

Major Symonds, United States Commissary at Louisville, has issued proposals for bids for the following articles—to be opened on the 1st day of April:

200 dozen cans assorted Fruits.	
200 " " Tomatoes.	
50 " " Oysters.	
1,000 " " Condensed Milk.	
1,000 bbls Potatoes.	
500 " Kraut.	
250 " Onions.	
400,000 lbs Dried Apples.	
5,000 " Maccaroni.	
5,000 " Codfish.	
100 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel.	
20,000 lbs Butter.	
1,000 gallons Golden Syrup.	

The Commissary at St. Louis has made the following awards of bids opened on the 24th:

J. B. Fenby, 25,000 lbs new clear Bacon Sides at $12 37.

John J. Roe & Co., 9,000 lbs new clear Bacon Sides at 12¼c.

F. Whittaker, Sons & Co., 9,000 lbs new clear Bacon Sides at 15¼c.

Henry Ames & Co.; 9,000 lbs new clear Bacon Sides at 12¼c.

John J. Roe & Co., 100,000 lbs sugar Hams at 14¼c.

F. Whittaker, Sons & Co., 100,000 lbs sugar Hams at 14¾c.

Henry Ames & Co., 100,000 lbs sugar Hams at 14¾c.

A. B. Fenby, 100,000 lbs plain Hams at 13 3-7c.

Alex. H. Smith & Co., 1,500,000 lbs double extra Flour at $4 25.

Fritz, Eickerman & Co., 150,000 lbs Corn Meal at $3 10.

Fritz, Eickerman & Co., 150,000 lbs Hominy at $4 10.

Belcher Sugar Refining Company, 100,000 lbs Sugar at 20¼c.

Marquard Forster 20,000 gallons Vinegar at 27c.

J. A. Monks & Sons, 5,000 gallons Bourbon Whisky at $1 85.

Nulsen & Mersman, 16,000 gallons rectified Whisky at 95c.

The Sides, Flour, Corn Meal, Hominy and Sugar are to be packed in double gunnies, to contain 100 lbs net. The Vinegar and Whisky to be in barrels, four iron hoops to each barrel.

New York Cotton Market.

Less activity has been manifested, the storm in a measure keeping buyers out of the market. Prices, however, are very firm, and we still quote at 75c for strict middlings. we take the following extract from a New Orleans circular of the 19th inst.:

"The receipts have rather exceeded the expectations of the trade, but as a part of them were for shipment, having been purchased in the interior on Northern account, and another portion has been withheld from the market, the actual supply offering has been limited, and consisting mainly of the lower grades has afforded little scope to purchasers. The demand, however, has run mostly on middling and the better qualities, which have been extremely scarce, and fully maintained their previous position, while the lower grades, being neglected and comparatively abundant, have given way about 1c ₰ lb. The week's sale comprises 1,750 bales, including 300 yesterday, the market closing heavily at the following quotations:

Ordinary	63@64c
Good Ordinary	66@68c
Low Middling	70@71c
Middling	73@74c
Strict Middling	75@76c

The finer qualities nominal. Reducing all bags and sacking, gin and yard, to bales, the weeks' receipts comprise 4,236 bales, making the total since September 1, 84,402; and leaving on hand and on shipboard not cleared, 10,525, against 7,976 last week. Exports, 1,737 bales, including 511 to Boston and 1,205 to New York. Nothing doing to-day."

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 28.

Money steady at 10 per cent. Exchange is firmer, at ½ buyers, and ¾ prem. sellers.

Flour active and firmer. Winter extras $6 50 @8 50; Spring extras $5@5 75.

Wheat ¼c lower; No. 1 Spring $1 15@1 15½; No. 2 $1 10½@1 11.

Corn active and firm; No. 1 new 89@90c; No. 2 88@84c.

Oats dull at 64½@65c.

Rye and barley unchanged.

Provisions quiet and firm. Mess Pork $21 50 @22; prime mess $20@21. Bulk Meats inactive, but firmly held.

Lard dull at 11¾@12¼c.

Live Hogs $6 50@7 50, and firm.

Cattle unchanged and quiet.

Highwines opened at 91c, and closed firm at 91c.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum comes in very sparingly, and the market is firm, with only a moderate inquiry, chiefly for home use, in part speculative. The extreme prices prevalent deter shippers from purchasing at present, in anticipation of more liberal supplies and lower rates are long, as it is well known that there is a large stock in the country, the bulk of which must sooner or later find its way to this market. The sales are 4,700 at 32½@32½c for Crude as to quality; 50@51c for Refined, in bond, and 50@52c for do, free, The arrivals to-day are only 101 barrels.

Gloucester Fish Market.

March 25.—Cod fish—Sales of 200 qtls, at $5 25 at which prices holders are firm, they have agreed not to sell at less than that price for the present, owing to the increased expense attending the fitting out of vessels. Fresh Halibut 8½c; smoked do. 10c; Fresh Haddock $1 ₰ cwt; Pollock $3 75 ₰ qtl; Fresh Herring $1 ₰ cwt; Oil $33 ₰ barrel.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's Warehouse were 20 hhds and 35 boxes, as follows: 12 hhds Virginia Leaf, Lugs and Trash, viz: 2 at $5 50; 1 at $7 75; 1 at $7 80; 1 at $9 00. 1 at $11 00; 1 at $11 50; 1 at $13 00; 1 at $14 50; 1 at $16 00; 1 at $17 50; 1 at $19 00; 8 hhds Kentucky Lugs at $6 00@9 50; 19 boxes old Ohio Seed Leaf Wrappers and Fillers, ranging from $10 50 to $26 00; 16 cases new Leaf and Lugs at $5 00@15 00.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. W. and Chicago R. R.—Samuel Floyd & Co, 47 bags rye; John H Ralston, 14 g hide; F Sellers & Co, 5,500 pcs shoulders, 61 tes lard; Knox & Parker, 57 do, 46 tes hams; R Honneger, 65 bbls h wines; Fahenstock, Albree & Co, 1 bx glassware; Hussey & Wells, 9 bbls steel; J Hays, 1 bbl pipes; Van Gorder, 10 bbls potatoes; Hitchcock, McCreary & Co, 167 sks corn; McKee & Bro, 45 casks pearls; Graff, Bennett & Co; 1,000 fire brick, John B Sheriff, 8 pcs copper; Joshua Rhodes, 1 car malt; Adams & Son 1 car e bbls; J S Liggett, 140 bgs wheat; I Clark, lot hh goods; Chess, Smith & Co, 4 bxs hardware; McKee & Bro, 40 cks pearls; Wm A Stratman, 100 kegs nails; George E Allen, 1,000 bricks, 629 tiles; Haworth & Bro, 10 bxs soap; Schriver & Lazear, 6 do do; R Robinson & Co, 6 do do; Frank Allen, 8 bbls, 1 bx, 1 pc s iron; Wm N Ogden, 100 boxes glasswarе.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Martin Oliver & Brickle, 1 car iron; Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, 1 do; Spang & Co, 1 do; Robert Knox & Co, 50 bbls oil; Isaac N Wilson, 25 bags potatoes; Lambert & Shipley, 40 sacks oats; John S Dimitt, 17 sacks potatoes, 40 sacks oats; A W Meddlemus, 14 bags potatoes; H Shaffer, 39 bags oats; John Campbell, 20 sacks potatoes; J McCreedy, do; Wm Grier, do; Jackson Stewart, 63 sacks oats.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Jos Dorrington, 167 bags corn; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 52 sacks rye; Thos Bell, 480 bags do; C W Bachior, 4 cars lumber; J Worrington, 300 bags corn; J A Hartman, 359 do; Hartman & Bro, 100 bbls flour; Hitchcock & McCreery, 64 sacks corn; E Hyde, 4 bags cotton; Charles Balsey, 100 bbls flour; Abraham Gordon, 3 casks lead pipe, 15 bxs sect. do; Wm B Hays, 1,576 hams; Wm Cooper, 4 bbls beans, 3 do eggs, 6 do dried apples, 1 bx tallow; E F Neville, 3 csks ware; D H, 21 bales wool; D Allen, 1 bbls scrap iron; H Craig & Co, 50 bbls whisky; Wm B Snyder, 10 bgs flax seed; J S Liggett, 147 sks wheat; Mrs Wm Wallace, 1 cask lard; McDonald & Arbuckle, 100 bbls flour; L H Voigt, 119 bbls potatoes; Thos Owens, lot of h h goods; Potter & Aikins, 111 bbls potatoes, 23 do apples, 12 bags beans, 59 sks potatoes; Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, 2 kegs sundries, 2 bxs; Godfrey & Clark, 89 sks rags; J McCullough, 43 ale bbls; L H Voigt, 75 bbls apples, Potter & Aikin, 19 do; H M Ball, 1 car machinery; Simpson & Knox, 167 bgs corn; W McKeown, 78 oil bbls.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Vicksburg.

Per Kenton—Owner, 1 bbl hams; John Fulton, 1 bbl; W & D Rinehart, 12 hhds tobacco, James Collins & Co; 6 pkgs; Robinson, Munnis & Miller, 8 do; G D Jones, 18 do; J McDonald, 7 do; J House & Co, 13 do; Blackmore & Co, 7 do; Clarke & Co, 141 hhdr tobacco, 1280 sks wheat, 50 bbls whisky, 24 sks feathers, 1 do wool, 87 bbls seeds, 28 kgs butter, 41 sks hair, 500 bxs starch; owner, 31 pkgs.

Nashville.

Per Alpha—Clarke & Co, 5 bbls alcohol, 2 do oil; Hostetter H Smith, 100 bbls spirits; J Fleming, 5 pkgs; L H Voight, 55 bbls cranberries, 9 do peaches; Singer, Nimick & Co, 9 pkgs; S Swart & Co, 4 hhds bacon; J B Campbell, 3 pkgs; McNeah & Butler, 3 pkgs; J A Caughey & Co, 10 bbls oil; Gluckenhiner & Bro, 3 pipes wine; James Brier & Co, 52 bbls whisky, 2 hhds bacon; Clarke & Co, 425 bales cotton.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Emma Graham	Ayers	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were six feet six inches water in the channel, and rising. The rains of yesterday cannot fail to give us a coal-boat stage of water. The steamers Urlida and Echo No. 2 started for Oil City last evening.

THE steamer Emma Graham left last evening with a fair trip.

WE are indebted to our friend Hays, of the steamer Leonidas, for attentions to this office

THE splendid steamer, Silver Cloud No. 2, Capt. Conway, is announced for St. Louis.

THE fine steamer Nevada, Capt. D. Z. Brickell, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE steamer Kenton, Captain Dunlap, is announced for St. Louis, direct.

THE steamer Bertha, Capt. Vanhook, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville.

THE steamer America, Capt. Golding, is announced for St. Louis and the upper Mississippi. She will have despatch.

WE have at this time eight tow-boats which will depart for the lower ports as soon as the water will permit.

THE fine side-wheel steamer Tempest, Capt. Watt, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. She has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

IN TOWN.—Our old and esteemed friend, Capt. S. Hemphill, one of nature's noblemen, we are pleased to know, is in the enjoyment of excellent health. He has charge of the office of the Kenton.

BACK AGAIN.—The fine light draught steamer Alpha, Capt. Porter, arrived yesterday after an absence of several months in Government employ. Capt. Porter is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and his boat is in fine condition.

THE noble steamer Kenton is again at our landing. She is commanded by Captain J. H. Dunlap, an excellent officer, and one of the most clever gentlemen of our acquaintance. The Captain has hosts of friends, and deserves them. The Captain has been in the employ of Uncle Abraham for the past eight months.

THE favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at eleven o'clock a. m. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passangers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

OUR particular and fault-finding neighbor of the *Chronicle* would do well to be a little careful in reporting the stage of water. Some of the victims who were sufferers by the false reports of that paper, have called our attention to the following: In Saturday's issue of the *Chronicle*: the river is reported at nine feet and rising. In Monday's paper the water is reported at six feet three inches and rising. In Tuesday's paper we have the following: "The river still continues to rise, with nearly ten feet water in the channel." Now, we venture to assert that the person who made the above reports never visited the marks at all. It was mere guesswork. The facts were: On Saturday there were five feet six inches; on Monday five feet nine inches, and on Tuesday evening we had six feet six inches.

The above are only facts. The *Chronicle* can profit by them or not. As Toots says, it's a matter of no consequence.

OUR RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

MANIFEST OF STEAMER NEVADA, CAPT. D. Z. BRICKELL, FORM ST. LOUIS TO PITTSBURGH.

E Hyde, 3 bales sacks, 5 do cotton; Watt & Wilson, 308 dry hides; Leppe, 300 do; Shomaker & Lang, 200 do; McKee & Bro, 126 bbls sand; S Wilkinson, 1 box nails; J De Zouch, 1 box nails; Collins & Wright, 65 bbls fire clay; R E Sellers, 25 bbls oil; Long & Duff, 3 pckgs groceries; Wm Bingham, 100 dry hides; Lyon, Shrob & Co, 171 bars iron, 9 hickory chairs; W & D Rinehart, 14 pkgs nails; A Borden, 5 boxes sheet lead, 71 bulds lead pipe; Hindman, 2 horses, 1 wagon; Ohlenhausen & Co, 22 tons pig iron; Graft, Bennett & Co, 67 tons pig iron; Burke & Barnes, 2 iron safes; Clarke & Co, 500 barrels flour, 127 do hams, one hundred do of lard; Martin & Brickell, 22 tons iron; Robert Dalzell & Co, 20 boxes and 25 cady tobacco; Parke, McCurdy & Co, 2 sheets copper; 48 cabin, and 18 deck passengers. At Cairo—23,000 sacks oats, 6,000 feet lumber; Mound City and Lower Ohio, 214 pkgs mdse; Cannelton, 32 bales cotton; Louisville, 15 tons assorted mdse; Cincinnati, 142 tons ass'd mdse; 1 pr engines shaft for Dr. Pitmans & Co; Wheeling, 250 bbls sand, 5 bales hemp, lot dry hides &c.

EDS. COM.—Gents: Above please find our manifest of the present trip from St. Louis. After leaving Wheeling we will be drawing 4½ feet. We expect to be in Pittsburgh by Tuesday evening, water permitting. All well.

Yours respectfully,

F. H. McC.

Wheeling, March 29th. Clerk.

CINCINNATI.

The river has receded ten inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is ten feet hence to Louisville, six feet in the canal, and four feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls.

The Lower Ohio is falling, with ten feet from Portland to Cairo.

There is four feet in the Cumberland.

The Kanawha has four feet and falling.

The Kentucky river is in a fair navigable condition, with four feet from Shaker and Cogar's Landing to the mouth.

The steamers Lizzie Martin and America left for Pittsburgh.

The Magnolia went to Louisville on Sunday, with the Sixteenth Kentucky veteran volunteers.

Capt. Josh P.